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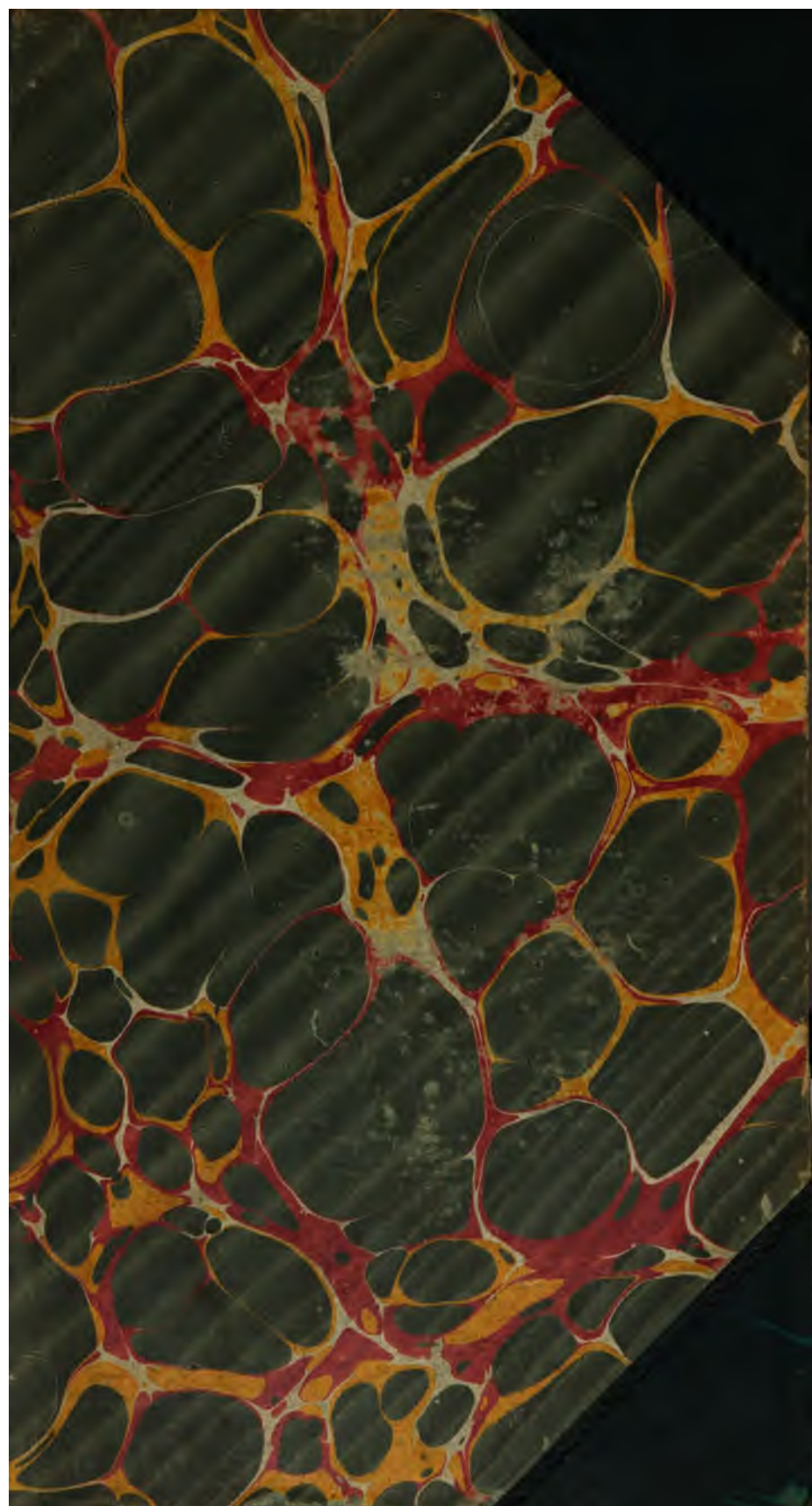
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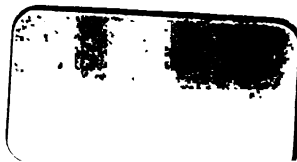
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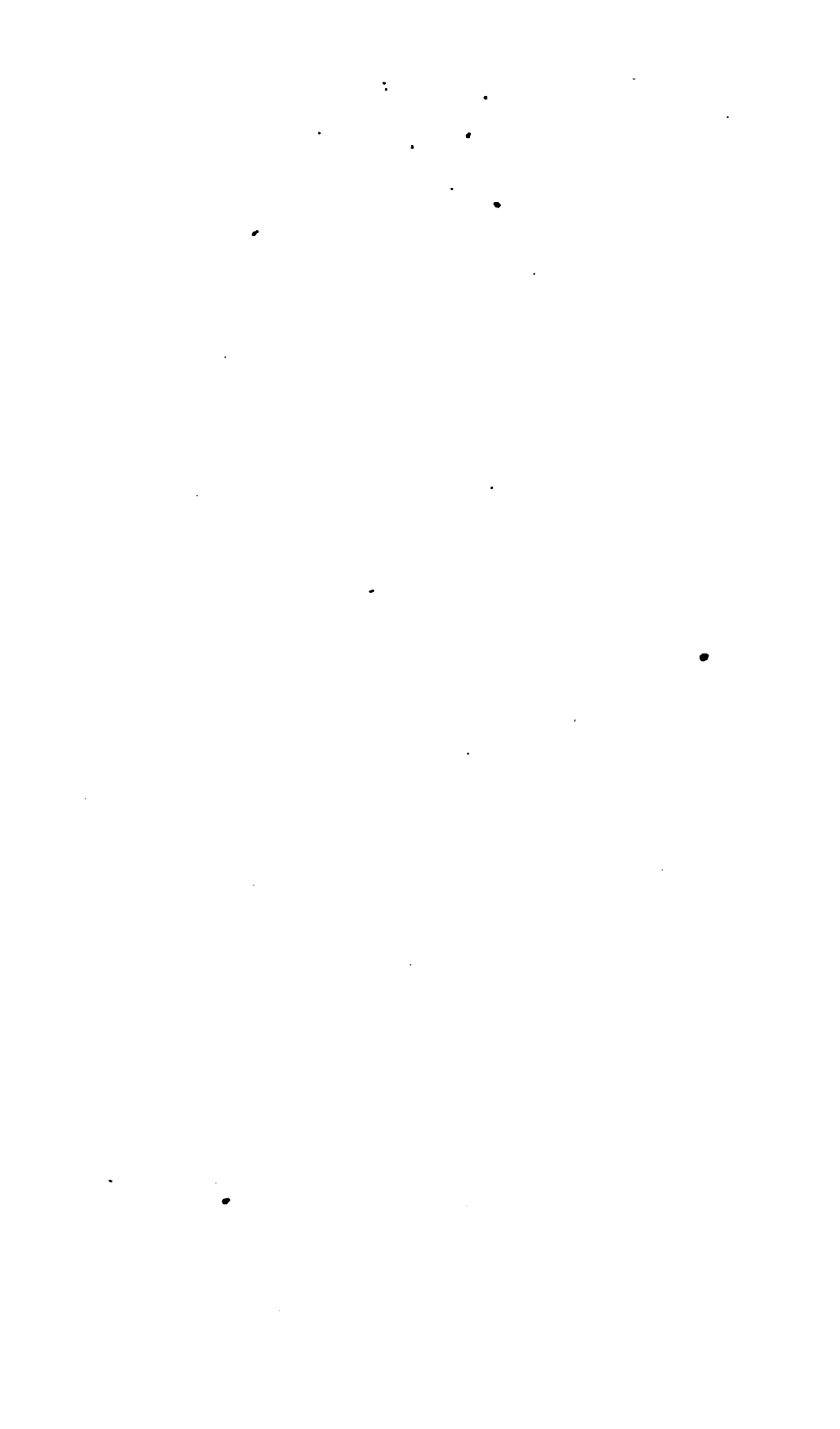


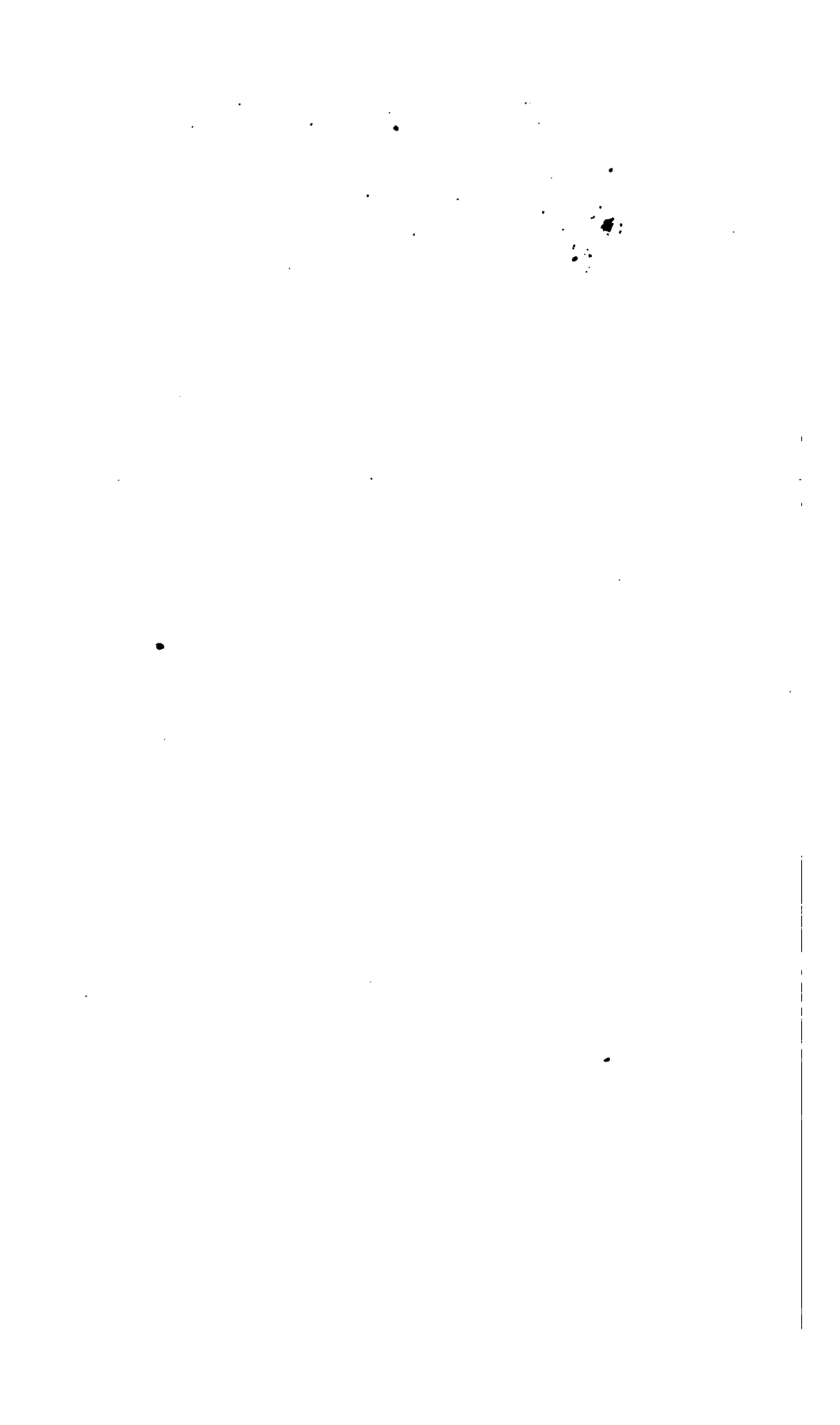


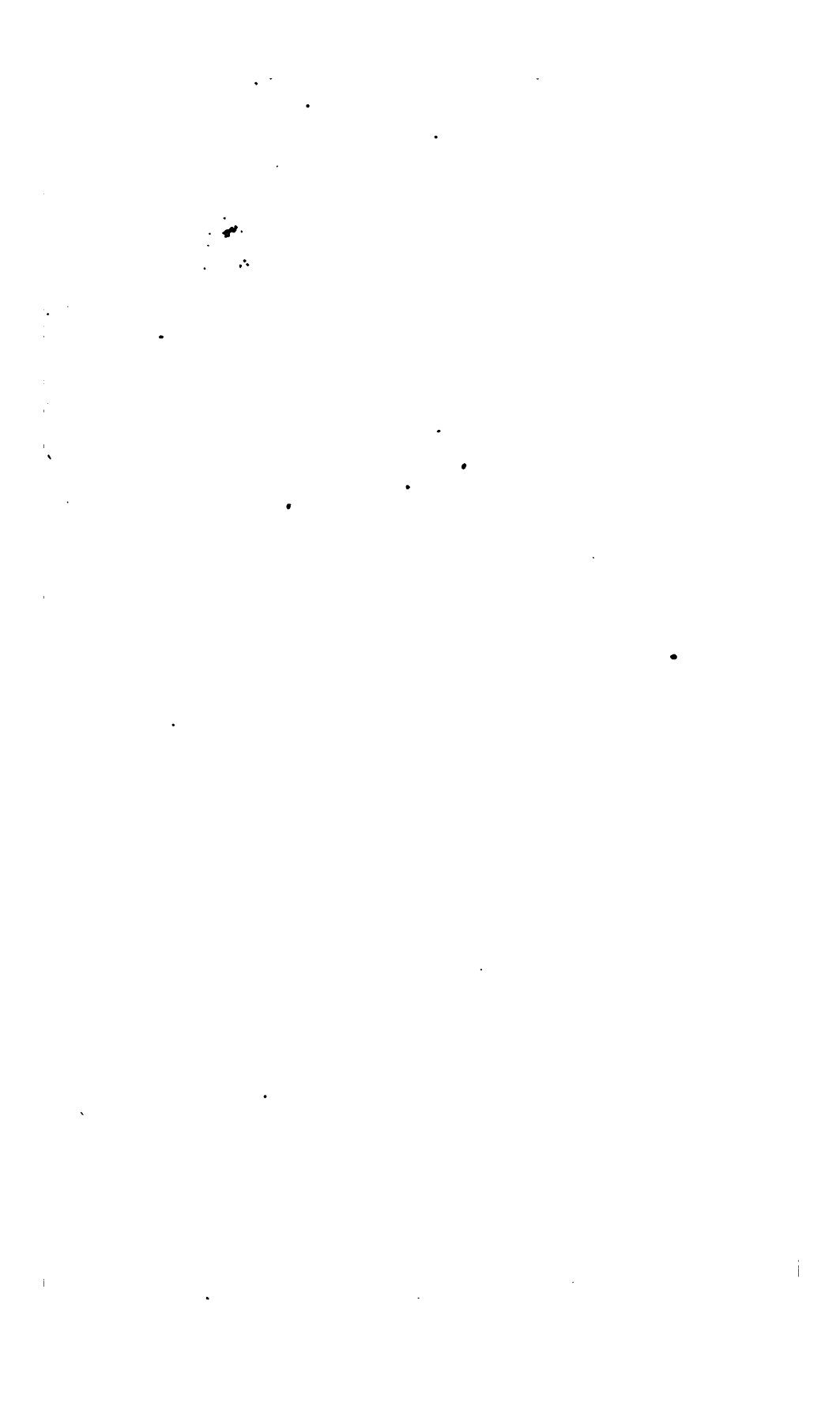
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ICONES PLANTARUM;

OR

FIGURES,

WITH

BRIEF DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERS AND REMARKS,

OF

NEW OR RARE PLANTS,

SELECTED FROM THE AUTHOR'S HERBARIUM.

By SIR WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, K.H.,

LL.D., F.R.S., AND F.L.S.
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY,
MEMBER OF THE IMP. ACAD. NAT. CUR., ETC., ETC., ETC.
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND
CHIRURGICAL SOC. OF LONDON, ETC., ETC.
AND
DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, KEW.

VOL. IV. NEW SERIES,

OR VOL. VIII. OF THE ENTIRE WORK.

LONDON:

HIPPOLYTE BAILLIÈRE,

FOREIGN BOOKSELLER TO THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, AND TO THE ROYAL
MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

219, REGENT STREET.

PARIS: J. B. BAILLIÈRE, RUE DE L'ÉCOLE DE MÉDECINE.

1848.

191. a. 67.

THE LONDON JOURNAL OF BOTANY,

EDITED BY

SIR W. JACKSON HOOKER, K.H.,

LL.D., F.R.A., AND F.L.S.

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Printed by Schulze & Co., 13, Poland Street.

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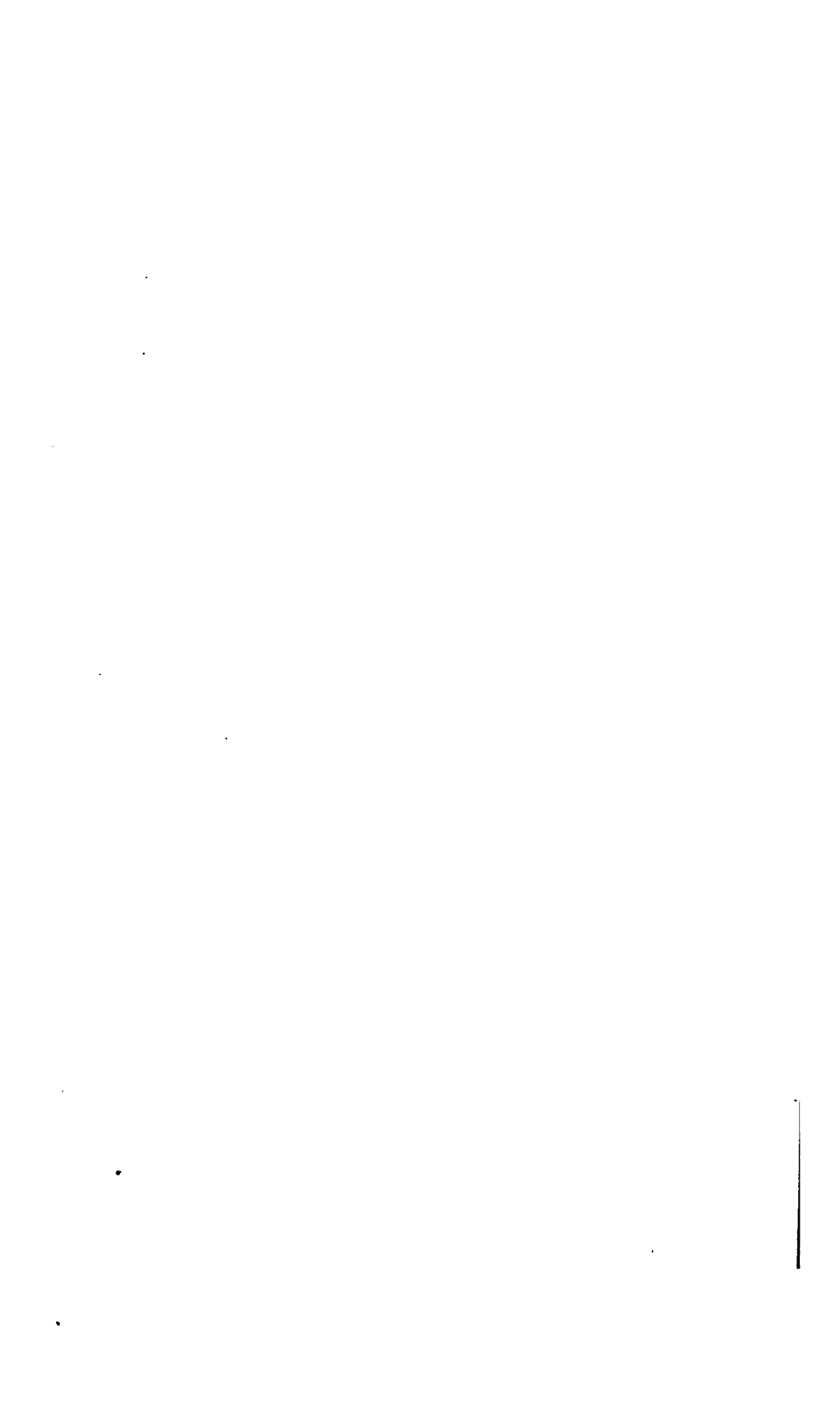
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TAB. DCCI.

TRICHOMANES ELONGATUM. *A. Cunn.*

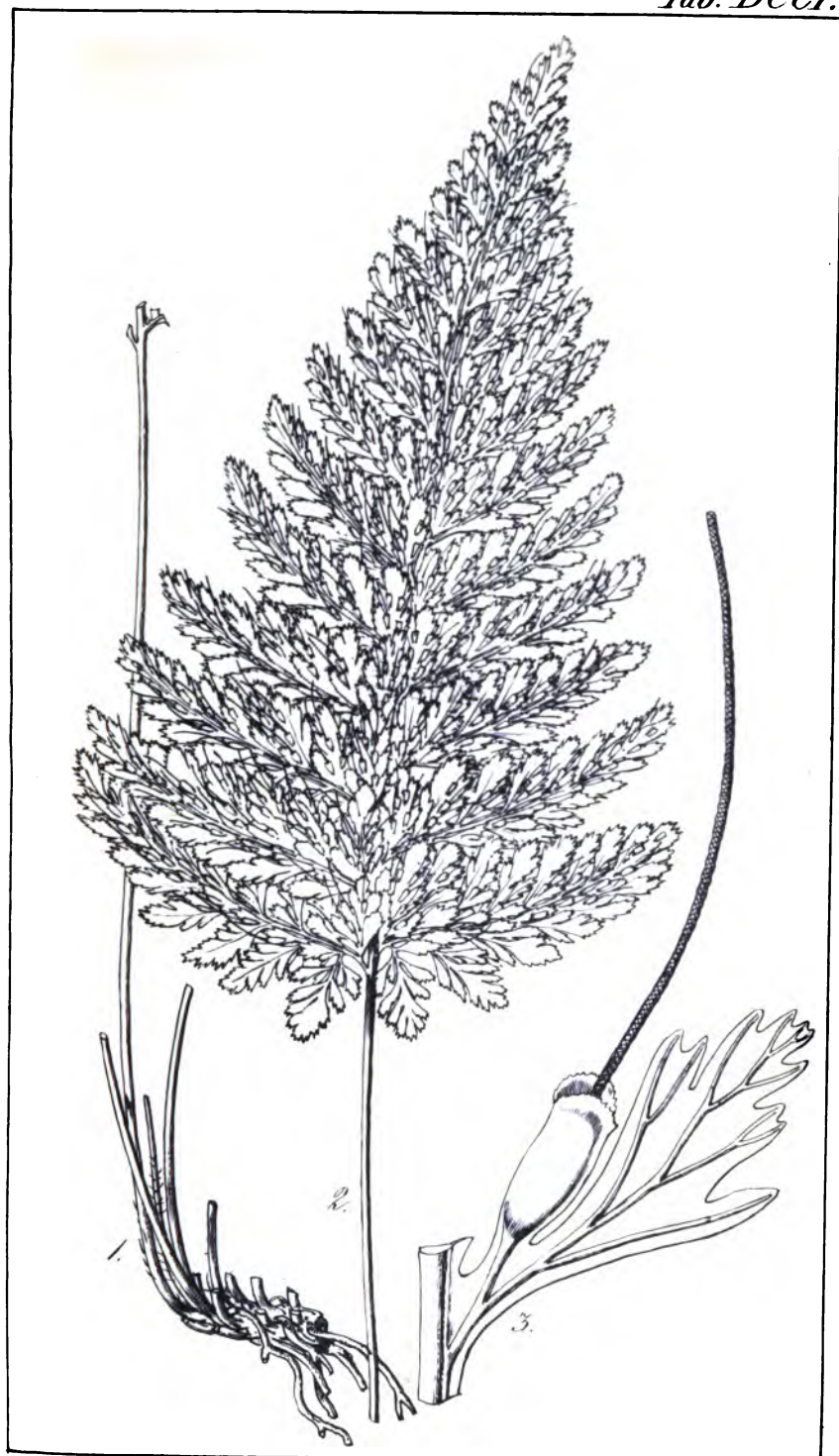
Cæspitosum erectum rigidum atro-viride, frondibus ovatis bi-pinnatis, pinnulis arcte approximatis imbricatis oblongo-cuneatis inciso-pinnatifidis, segmentis brevibus acutis sæpe bifidis, involucris copiosissimis supra-axillaribus in pinnularum sinubus cylindraceis liberis basi attenuatis, ore integro vix patente subbilabiato, receptaculis exsertis longissimis curvatis, stipite rachique teretibus ubique glabris.

Trichomanes elongatum. A. Cunn. Nov. Zel. in Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. 2, p. 368; Hook. Sp. Fil. 1, p. 134.

HAB. New Zealand, Northern Island. *A. Cunningham, Colenso, J. D. Hooker, and others.*

Perhaps it is not correct to speak of this as an erect-growing Fern. The frond seems to be decurved, probably pendent, from the face of rocks, thus presenting to view the under-side, which is most copiously studded with fructifications, and the remarkably elongated (and also curved) receptacles, whence the name *Tr. elongatum* was given to it by its original discoverer. It evidently belongs to the same group as *Tr. rigidum*, Sw.; and though truly distinct, the two plants are more easily discriminated by the eye than by words.

Fig. 1. Stipites, to show their aggregate or tufted mode of growth. *f. 2.* Frond. *f. 3.* Portion of a fertile pinda:—*magnified.*





TAB. DCCII.

TRICHOMANES GIGANTEUM. *Bory et Willd.*

Cæspitosum ? erectum elongatum, frondibus late obovato-lanceolatis bipinnatis, pinnis primariis distantibus lanceolatis acuminatis elongatis, secundariis (pinnulisve) ovatis, infimis superioribus rachi appressis subtripinnatifidis, segmentis linearibus obtusis, involucris supra-axillaribus subcylindraceis liberis paululum alatis, ore integro subpatente, rachi terete supra canaliculata immarginata stipiteque terete pilosis, pilis mollibus sparsis fuscis.

Trichomanes giganteum. *Bory in Willd. v. 5, p. 514; Hook. Sp. Fil. 1, p. 137.*

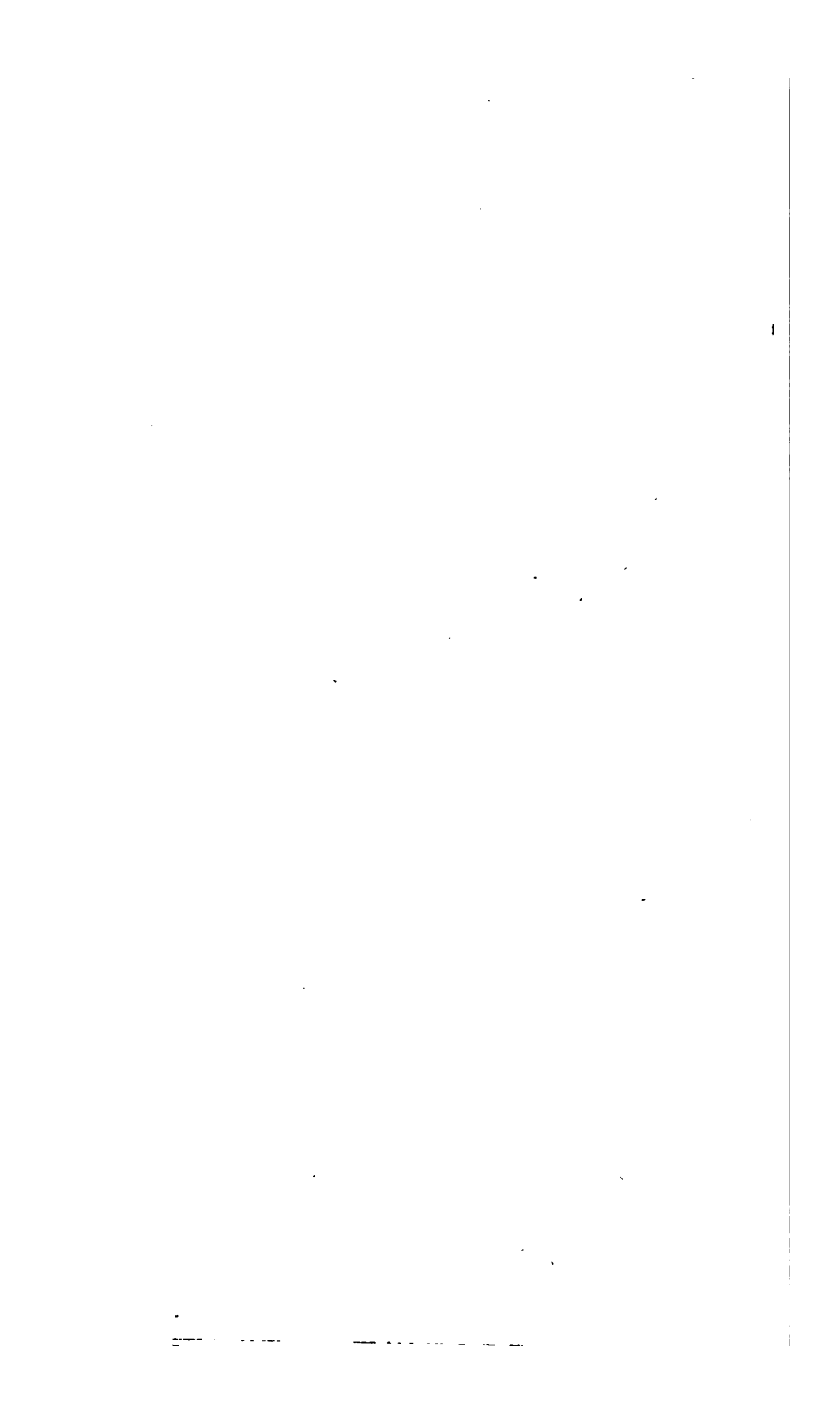
T. Mauritianum. *Flugge mss. (Willd.)*

HAB. Isle of Bourbon. *Bory, Carmichael.*

My specimen of this is from Captain Carmichael; and it wants the lower part of the stipes, so that I am ignorant of the nature of its root. The frond is fourteen inches long (much larger than Willdenow describes it), dark brown, flaccid, truly bipinnate; the ultimate segments and involucre as in *T. strictum*, Menz. (Hook. and Grev. Ic. Fil. t. 122), but the former are more compoundly divided and more flaccid.

Fig. 1. Upper portion of a frond. *f. 2.* Apex of the same frond; *nat. size.* *f. 3.* Segment with involucre:—*magnified.*





TAB. DCCIII.

TRICHOMANES POLYANTHOS. *Hook.*

Cæspitosum elatum rigidum, frondibus oblongis v. ovato-lanceolatis attenuatis inferne pinnatis, pinnis lanceolatis horizontaliter patentibus subfalcato-decurvis bi-tripinnatifidis, segmentis lineari-obtusis, involucris supra-axillaribus copiosis magnis liberis campanulatis superne præcipue tenuissime membranaceis, ore patente, receptaculis brevissimis omnino inclusis, stipite rachique tenui-marginata subrobustis scabris subhispidisque.

Trichomanes polyanthos. Hook. Sp. Fil. 1, p. 138.

Hymenophyllum polyanthos. Hook. in Nightingale's Oceanic Sketches, App. p. 132 (not Sw.)

HAB. Pacific Islands. *Sir Thomas Nightingale.*

Stipes 3-4 or 5 inches long, very stout, relatively to other species of the genus, as is also the rachis. Frond 1 foot high, 4-5 inches broad, very remarkable in the nature of its involucre, which are quite unlike any others, large, exactly campanulate, glossy, membranaceous, especially the upper pellucid half, in texture and form more resembling those of *Hymenophyllum* than *Trichomanes*, but they cannot be said to be 2-valved. The receptacles are also entirely, and in every instance, included within the involucre.

Fig. 1. Lower portion of a frond ; nat. size. f. 2. Fertile segments. f. 3. Involucre :—magnified.





TAR. DCCIV.

TRICHOMANES SMITHII.

Cæspitosum erectum subflaccidum, frondibus gracillimis lanceolatis pinnatis, pinnis inferioribus remotis brevibus superioribus approximatis omnibus subpalmato-multifidis, segmentis elongatis remotis patentibus ultimis magis elongatis, cellulis magnis lineari-elongatis transversis in lineas latas seu maculas elongatas longitudinales obliquas dispositis, ad margines solummodo cellulis subquadratis, involucris supra-axillaribus in laciniis brevibus terminalibus anguste urceolatis coriaceis brunneis inferne alatis, ore patente, stipite filiformi subhirsuto demum glabro.

Trichomanes Smithii. Hook. *Sp. Fil.* 1, p. 138.

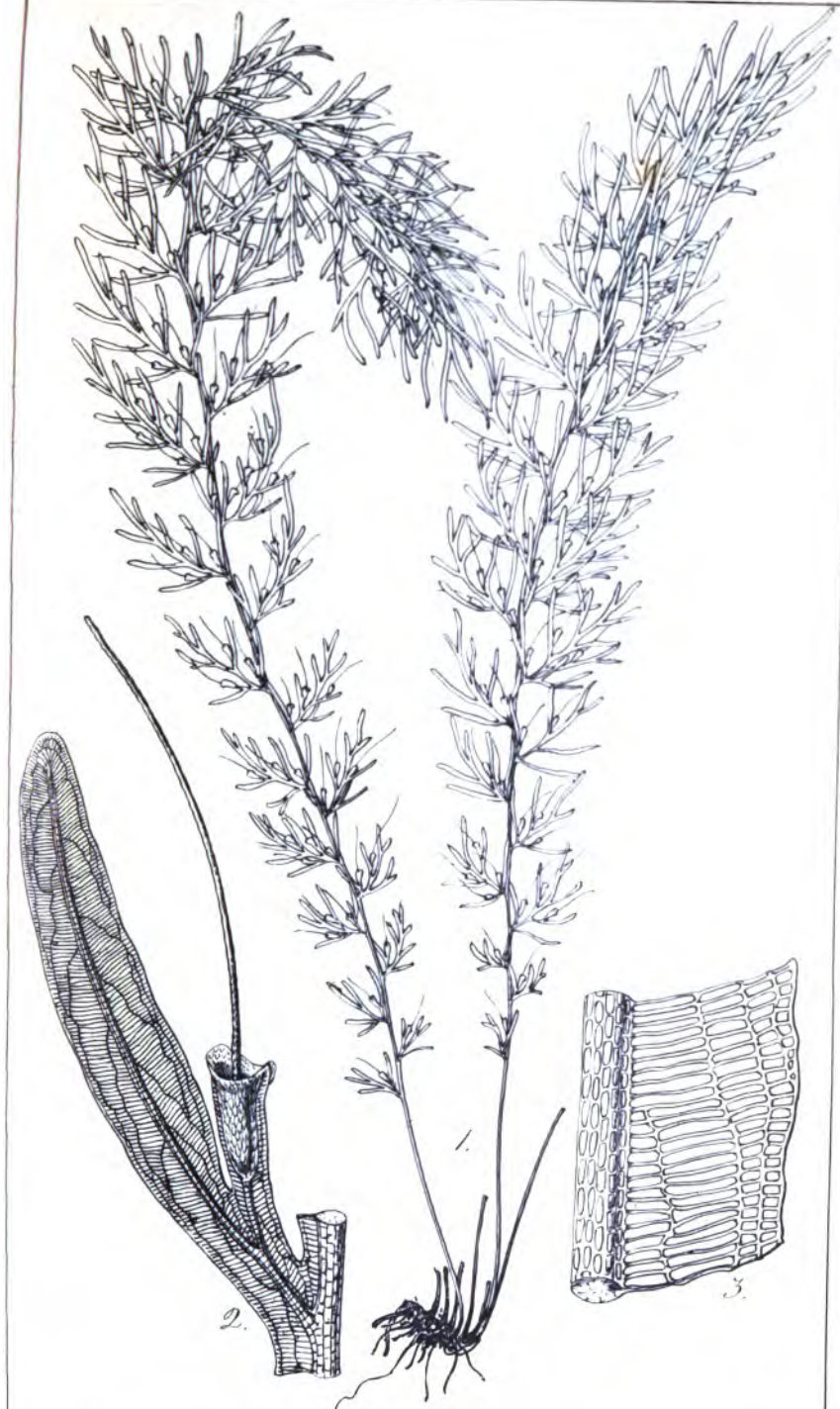
Trichomanes angustatum. J. Sm. *En. Fil. Philipp. in Hook. Journ. Bot.* v. 3, p. 417 (not Carm).

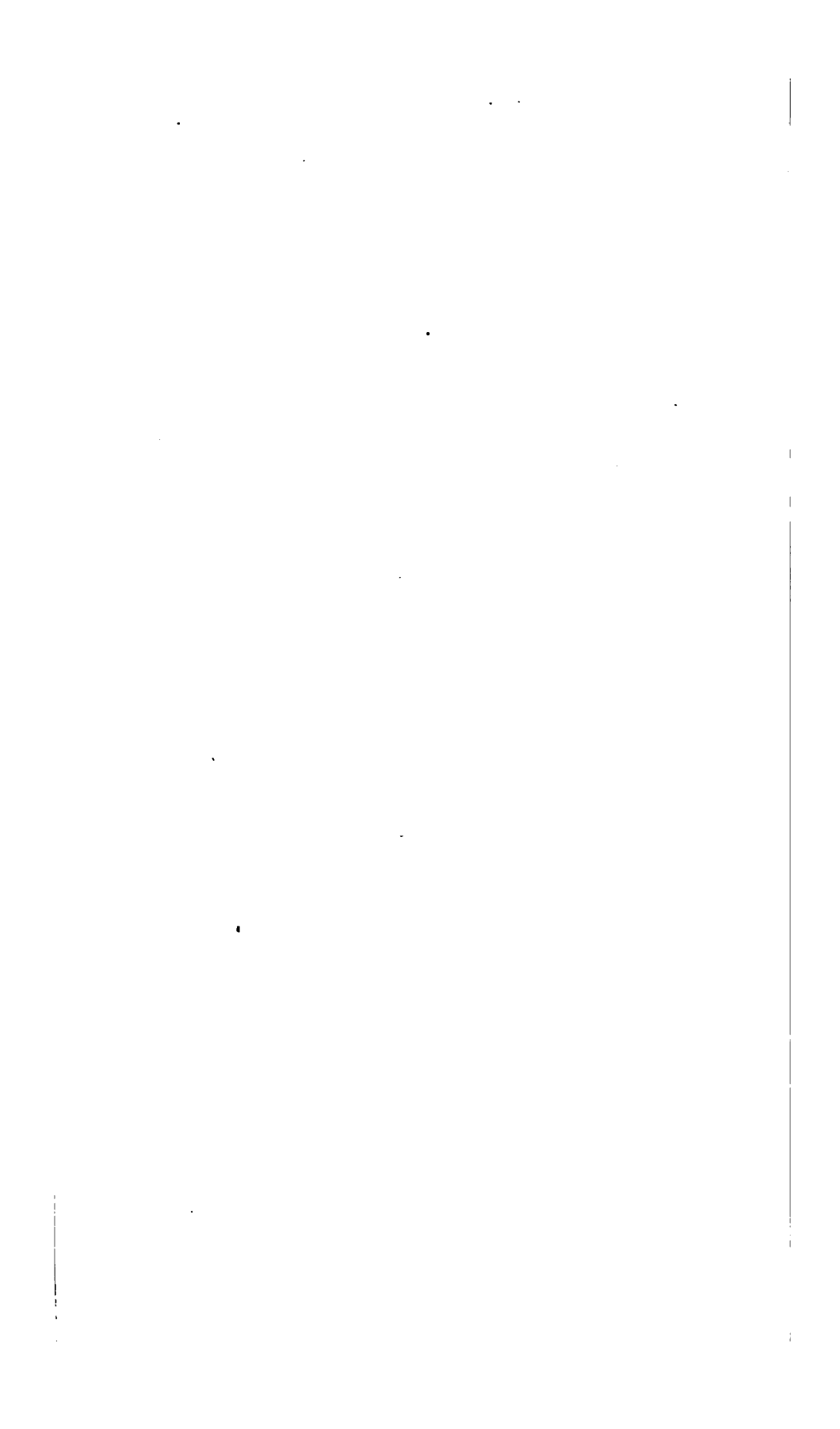
Abrodictyum Cumingii. Presl, *Hymenoph.* p. 20, tab. 7.

HAB. Philippine Islands. *Cuming*, n. 208 and 358.

Stipes slender, dark-brown or black, 1-3 inches high, sometimes slightly crisped. Fronds scarcely a span long, extremely delicate; lower pinnæ gradually becoming smaller, remote, bearing however sori, with a few short narrow segments, divided from the very base, and spreading; upper ones much larger, more crowded, the segments also rather broader and more elongated, especially the ultimate ones. The cellular texture of this is quite peculiar, so far as I know, among the *Hymenophyllaceæ*, and is best understood by our magnified figures. It is so remarkable that Presl has therefrom constituted a new genus, *Abrodictyum*.

Fig. 1. Plant; *nat. size.* *f. 2.* Fertile segment; *magnified.* *f. 3.* Portion of the same, more highly *magnified.*





Cumingianæ.

N. O. Filices.

TAB. DCCV.

TRICHOMANES MELANORHIZON. *Hook.*

Caudice repente radicibusque ramosis numerosis densissime nigro-tomentosis, frondibus brevibus ovatis subsessilibus pinnatis, pinnis bipinnatifidis, segmentis anguste linearibus acutis glabris, involucri in axillis segmentorum superiorum urceolato-cylindraceis subimmersis, ore bilabiato, labiis semiorbicularibus, receptaculo longe exserto.

Trichomanes melanorrhizon. *Hook. Sp. Fil.* 1, p. 140.

T. bilingue. *J. Sm. En. Fil. Philipp. in Hook. Bot. Journ.* v. 3, p. 417. (*not Hook.*)

HAB. Leyte, Philippine Islands. *Cuming, n.* 316.

Caudex and the short but copious, branching, fibrous roots quite velvety with black woolly hairs. Stipes scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long. Fronds 3 inches. Pinnæ rather distant, sometimes opposite, very slightly decurrent. Rachis terete. Segments narrow. Involucres confined to three or four of the ultimate segments; the mouth, with 2 rather distinct lips, very obtuse, but otherwise somewhat resembling those of *T. Filicula*, Bory (*T. bilabiatum, Nees*), from which however in other respects the plant is evidently different.

Fig. 1. Plant; *nat. size.* *f. 2.* Portion of a fertile pinna:—*magnified.*



TAB. DCCVI.

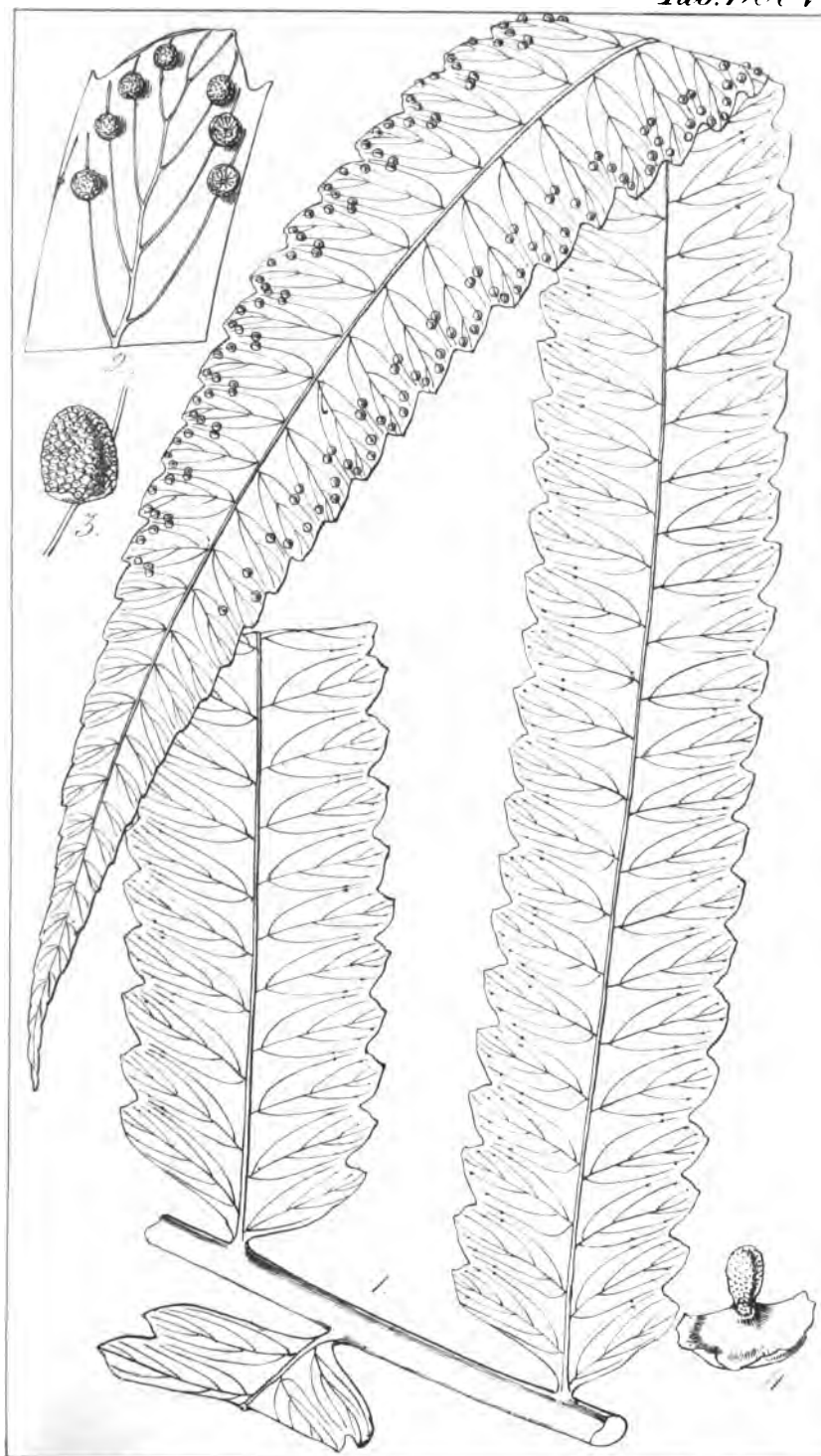
HEMITELIA LINDENI. Hook.

Inermis, frondibus pinnatis, pinnis elongatis ensiformibus acuminatis basi oblique cuneatis sessilibus marginibus pinnatifido-lobatis lobis triangularibus acutis, soris pluri-serialibus seu inordinatim dispositis marginem versus totam longitudinem pinnarum fere occupantibus, venulis omnibus liberis.

HAB. Caraccas. *Linden*, n. 663.

Since the publication of the genus *Hemitelia*, in our "Species Filicum," the present one has come to our knowledge in a late packet of Mr. Linden's Caraccas plants. Its nearest affinity is assuredly with *H. speciosa*, Kaulf. (*Cyathea*, *H. B. K.*) and of our Sp. Fil. p. 28, t. 13, B.; but it will be at once recognized as distinct from it by the deeply-lobed, almost pinnatifid, margins of the pinnæ, and by the different appearance of the fructifications. In *H. speciosa*, as seen in the figure just quoted, the sori form an almost continued line at a slight distance from the crenato-sinuated margin; here they constitute a broad band, occupying almost one half of the portion between the margin and the costa.

Fig. 1. Portion of a frond; *nat. size.* *f. 2.* Portion of a pinna. *f. 3.* Perfect sorus. *f. 4.* Sorus with involucre, the capsules being removed:—*magnified.*





Imrayanæ.

N. O. Malvaceæ.

TABS. DCCVII, DCCVIII.

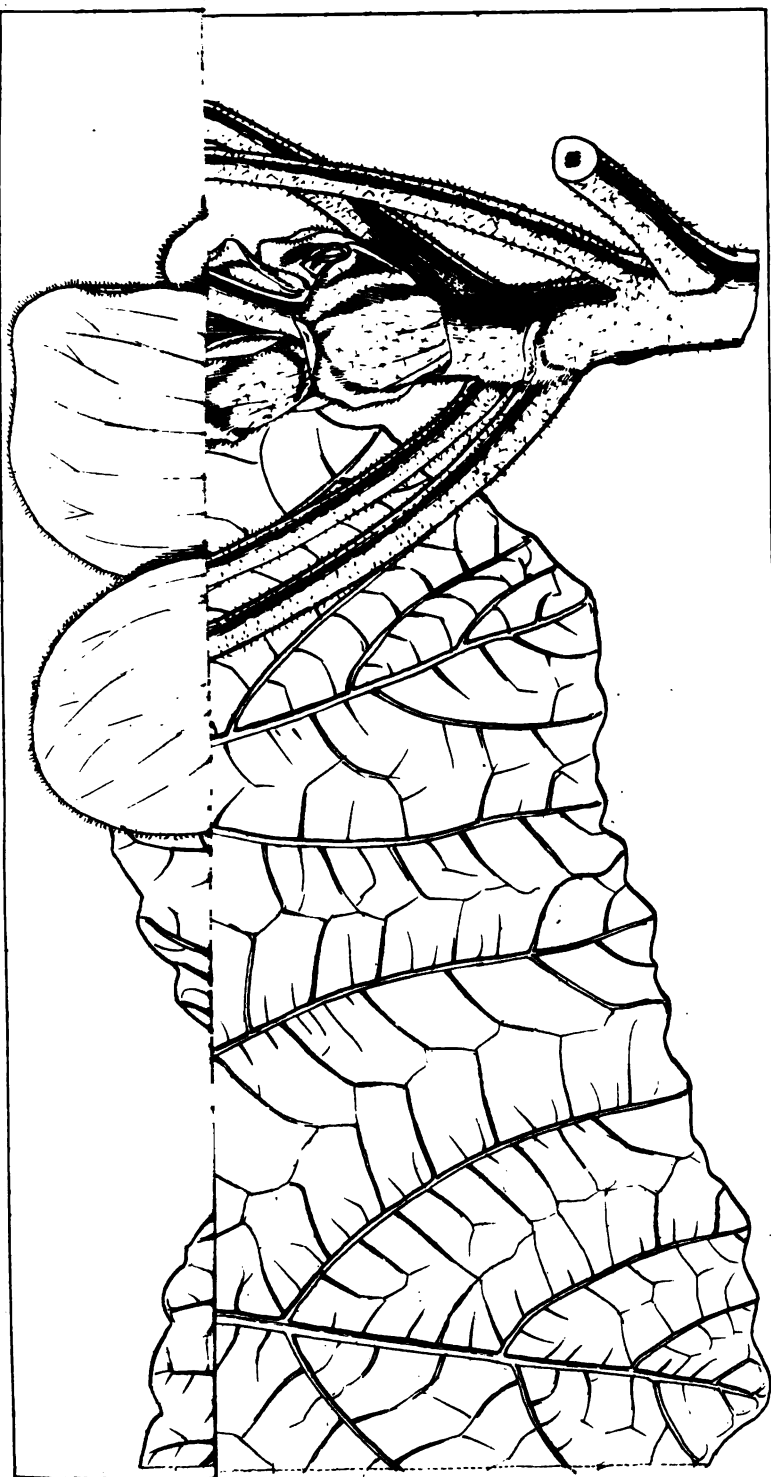
HIBISCUS (ABELMOSCUS) TULIPÆFLORUS. *Hook.*

Arboreus, ramis pubescentibus, foliis amplis profunde cordatis angulato-5-lobis subseptemnerviis, stipulis amplis rotundatis deciduis, pedunculis solitariis axillaribus unifloris petioli longitudine, involucri 7-8-phylli foliolis ovatis patentibus undulatis, calyce profunde 5-lobo lobis ovatis acutis 3-nerviis erectis, flore specioso, petalis obovato-rotundatis striatis sericeo-pubescentibus, staminibus in tubum valde elongatum congestis, stigmate 5-lobo lobis globosis velutinis.

HAB. Island of Dominica, West Indies. *Dr. Imray, n. 251.*

This is one of the finest species of *Hibiscus* that has come under my observation; nor have I ever seen it except in the collections of my friend Dr. Imray from Dominica. It is remarkable in the large size of the leaves and stipules and flowers, which latter are solitary on long and thickened, very downy peduncles. The involucre consists of 7-8 nearly ovate, spreading, downy, waved leaflets. The calyx is almost campanulate, deeply 5-lobed, almost 5-partite; the lobes ovate, acute, 3-nerved. Petals large, spreading, rose-colour. Column of stamens exceedingly long, tubular. Style a little longer than the staminal tube, terminated by five obtuse, rounded, velvety lobes.

Tab. DCCVII. DCCVIII.







TAB. DCCIX.

HOSTMANNIA ELVASIOIDES. *Planch.*

CHAR. GEN. *Calyx* 3- sæpius 4-phyllus, foliolis coloratis, concavis, æstivatione imbricatis, post anthesin reflexis, persistentibus. *Petala* 4-6 (in eodem specim.) anguste obovata, sepalis paulo longiora. *Stamina* 18-22, hypogyna; *filamentis* persistentibus, *antheris* apice biporosis, caducis. *Ovarium* simplex (non gynobasicum!) biloculare! *Ovulum* in loculo quoque unicum, anatropum, resupinato-suspensum (ut in *Euonymis* quibusdam). *Stylus* terminalis, simplex, apice brevissime bidentatus. *Fructus*—Frutex? *glaberrimus*; foliis *alternis*, *petiolatis*, *ellipticis*, *acuminatis*, *marginè* *revoluto*, *integerrimis*, *chartaceis*, *nitidis*, *venulis transversis pulchre striatis*; stipulis in unam intra axillarem bidentatam coalitis; paniculis ramos foliatis terminantibus; floribus pedicellatis, aureis; bracteolis scariosis acutissimis panicula ramos et pedicellos stipantibus.

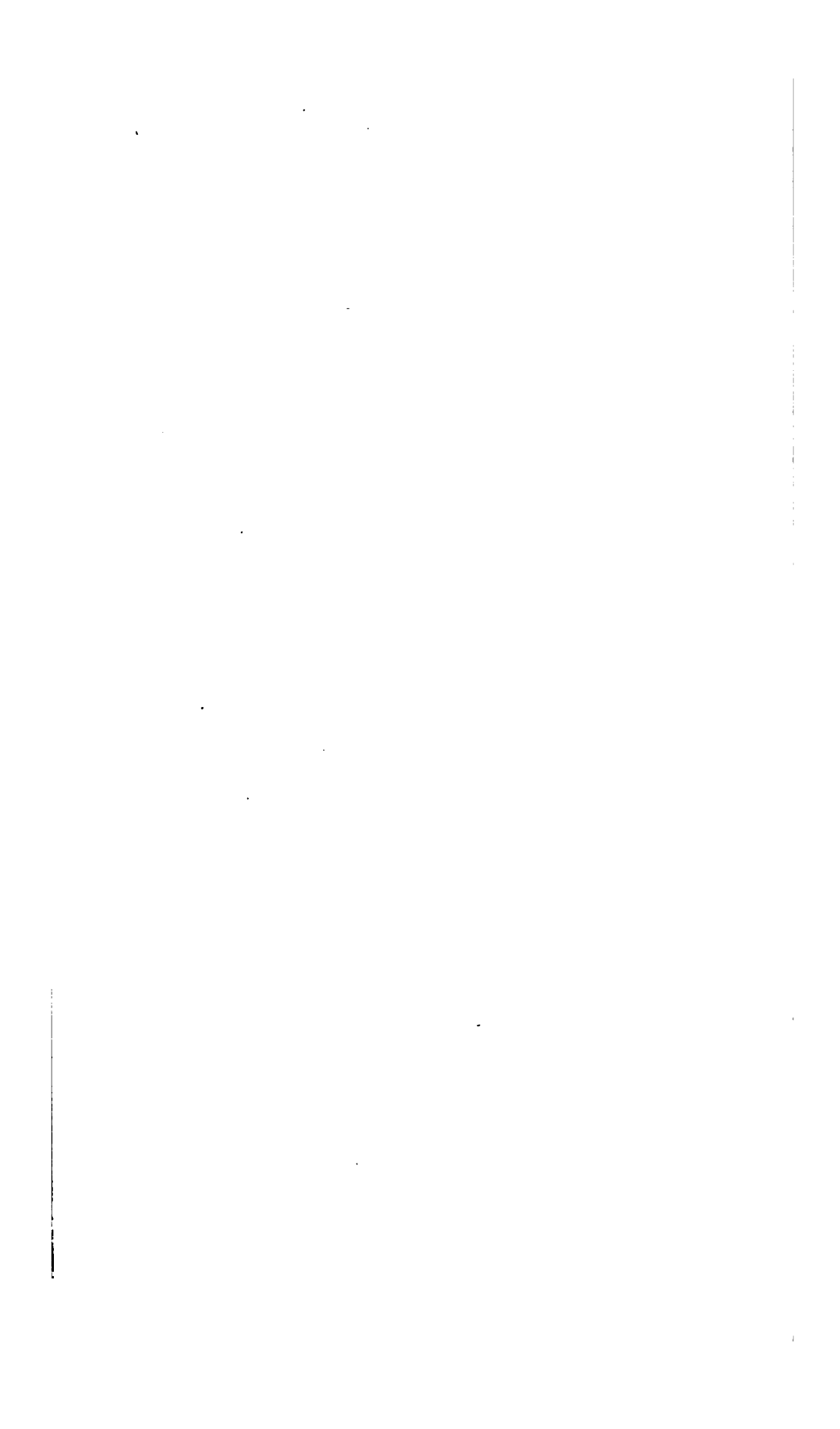
Hostmannia elvasioides, *Planch.*

HAB. Prope Surinam leg. *Dr. Hostmann*, cui genus merito dicatum.

The genus I have now described is remarkable for combining in itself alone all the characters which appertain in detail to the other genera of the family. In habit, inflorescence, and the ovary not gynobasic, it resembles *Elvasia*, and like it has the mode of growth of *Gomphia*; while the variable number of floral parts, the indefinite stamina, the persistent nature of the filaments, and the precocious fall of the anthers, are points in common with the true *Ochnæ*. Lastly, one character is peculiar to this genus among the *Ochnaceæ*, the 2-celled ovary, in which the ovules appear to be suspended, though they are in fact normally ascending ovules, which, finding no space for development except towards the base of the cell, assume the resupinate position first noticed by Mr. Robert Brown among the ovules of certain *Euonymi*, and which I have myself remarked in the *Laurus nobilis*. In these different instances the raphe of the ovule, instead of looking towards the placenta, as usual in monospermous cells, is on the contrary turned in an inverse direction. If we imagine these ovules set up again, they will be in their normal position, with the raphe facing the placenta. And what we see might have been the case with the ovary of *Hostmannia*, is what nature has realized in the gynobasic ovaries of *Ochna* and *Gomphia*, where the ovules are permitted to assume an ascending posture. *J. E. Planchon.*

Fig. 1. Flower. *f. 2.* Stamen. *f. 3.* Pistil. *f. 4.* Vertical section of the ovary. *f. 5.* Transverse section of ditto :—*magnified.*





TAB. DCCX.

PHILAGONIA FRAXINIFOLIA. Hook.

Dioica, foliis impari-pinnatis glabris, foliolis elliptico-oblongis acuminatis subserratis basi obliquis lateralibus subsessilibus terminali sublonge petiolato, paniculis cymosis pubescentibus axillaribus terminalibusque folio brevioribus, floribus tetrameris (nunc pentameris), petalis intus sericeis.

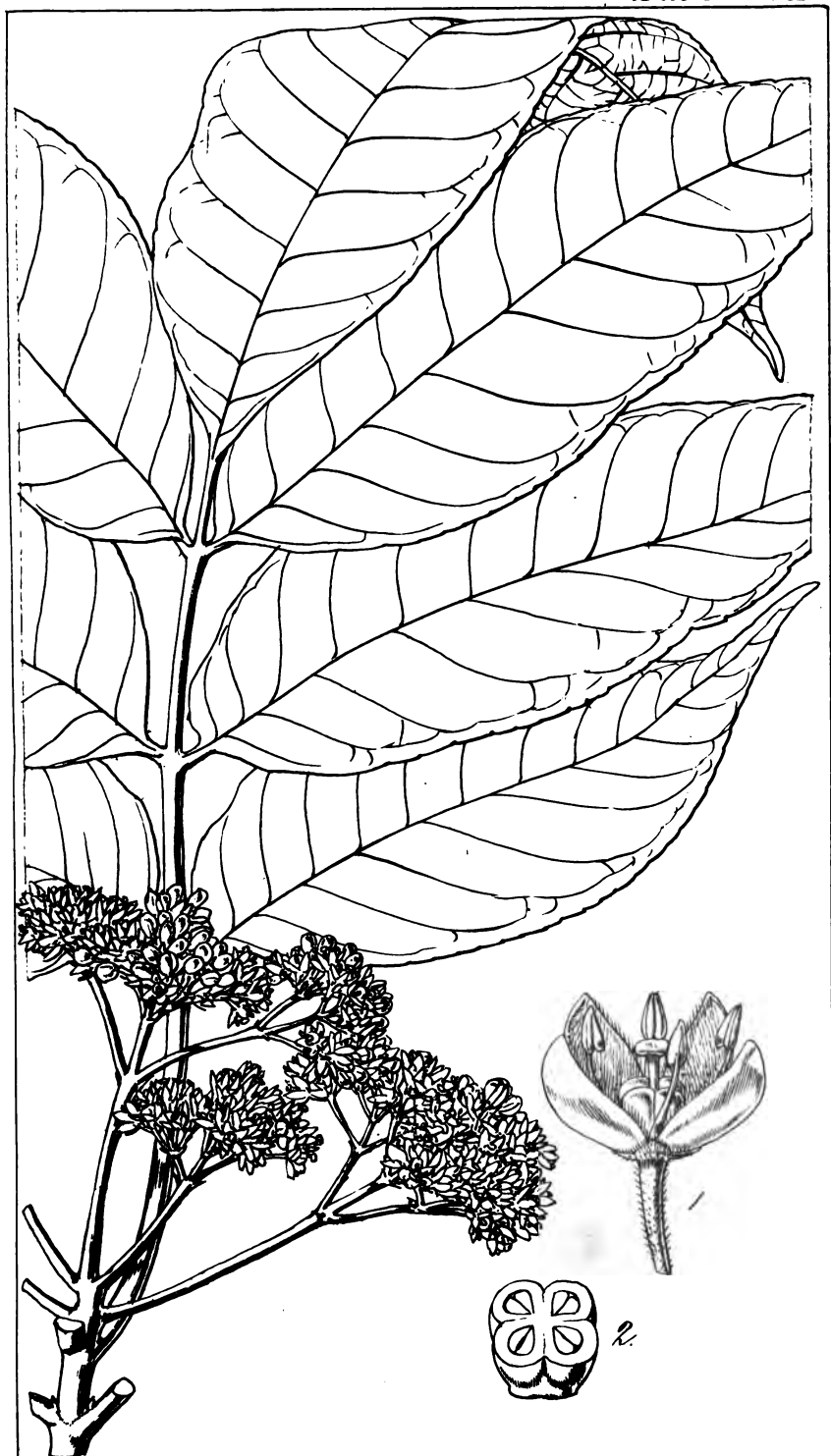
Tetradium ? *fraxinifolium. Wall. in Herb. Hook. 1821.*

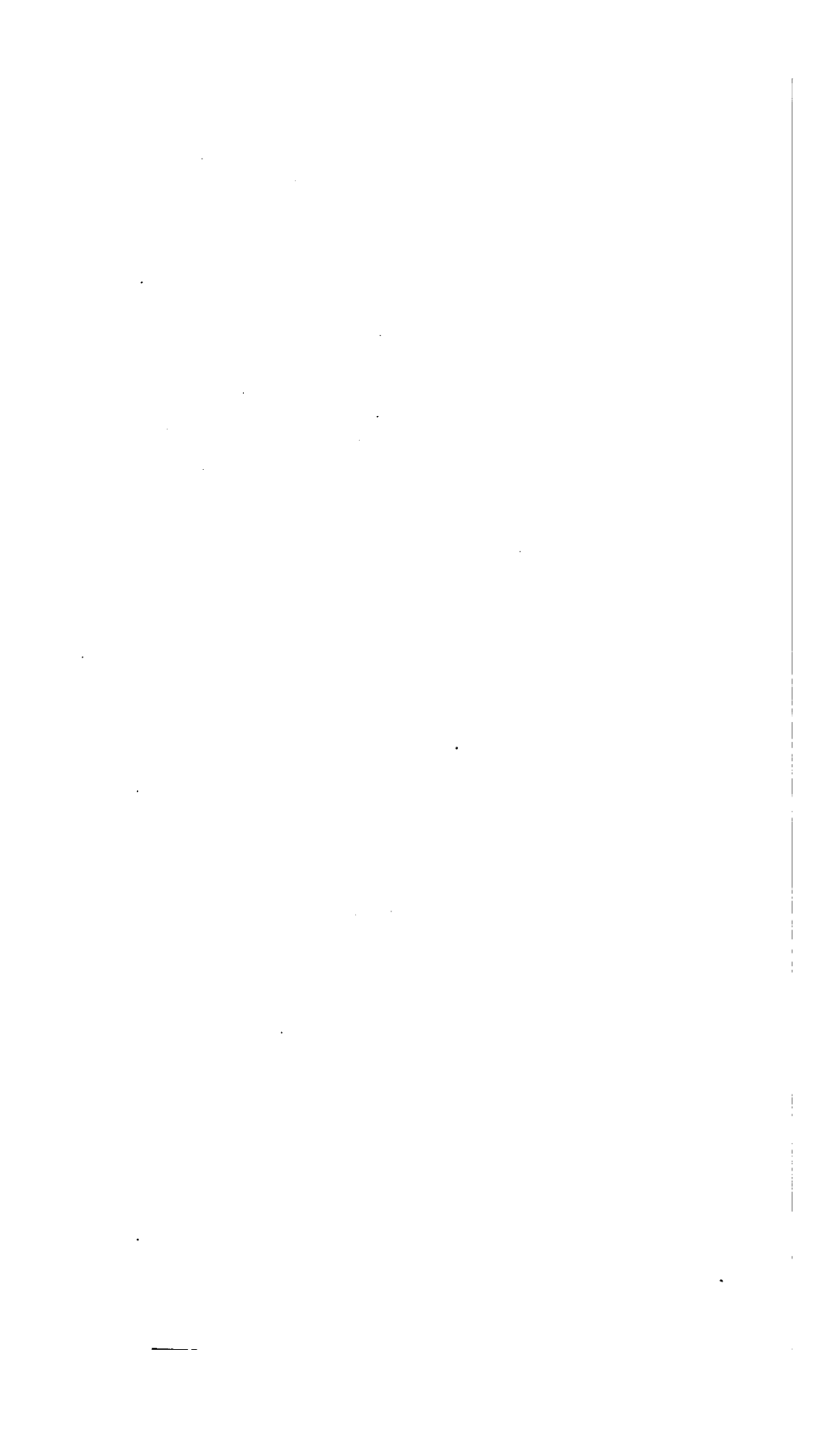
Rhus fraxinifolium ? Don, Prodr. Fl. Nep. p. 248.

HAB. Nepal. *Dr. Wallich, 1821.*

My specimens of this plant are but imperfect; and I refrain from making any observations on the genus further than that the plant seems perfectly to accord with *Philagonia* of Blume, except in having the flowers sometimes pentamerous. It may be the *Rhus* above quoted of the late Mr. Don, though assuredly the style and stigma do not correspond with that genus.

Fig. 1. Female flower. f. 2. Ovary, cut through transversely:—magnified.







TAB. DCCXI.

EUTHEMIS LEUCOCARPA. Jack.

CHAR. GEN. *Calyx* 5-phyllus, foliolis ciliatis, æstiv. quincunciali. *Petala* 5, hypogyna, foliolis calycinis alterna, æstivatione convoluta, sub anthesi patentia. *Stamina* 5, petalis alterna, rarius filamentis sterilibus totidem interjectis (teste Jack). *Antheræ* sessiles, basifixæ, subtetragonæ, biloculares, apice attenuato poro unico apertæ. *Ovarium* oblongum brevissime stipitatum, stylo filiformi persistente superatum, quinqueloculare, marginibus carpellorum introflexis, versus axim fructus contiguus, non coadunatis. *Ovula* in loculo quoque 1-2 anatropa, juxta angulum internum lateraliter septis inserta, suspensa. *Bacca* farinoso-pulposa, pentapyrena; pyrenis fibrosis, monospermis. *Semina* inversa, albuminosa, embryone fere longitudine seminis; radícula supera, cotyledonibus longiore.—Frutices *Indici*; foliis alternis, pulcherrime striato-venulosis, petiolo dilatato semi-amplexicauli; stipulis lateralibus ciliatis, caducis; racemis simplicibus vel basi ramosis, terminalibus, demum rami evolutione oppositifoliis; floribus numerosis, roseo-albis, pedicellis plerumque geminatis, basi bractea bracteolisque duabus suffultis.—Species 2, in sylvis Singaporensibus, Insula Penang et penins. Malaccens. observatæ.

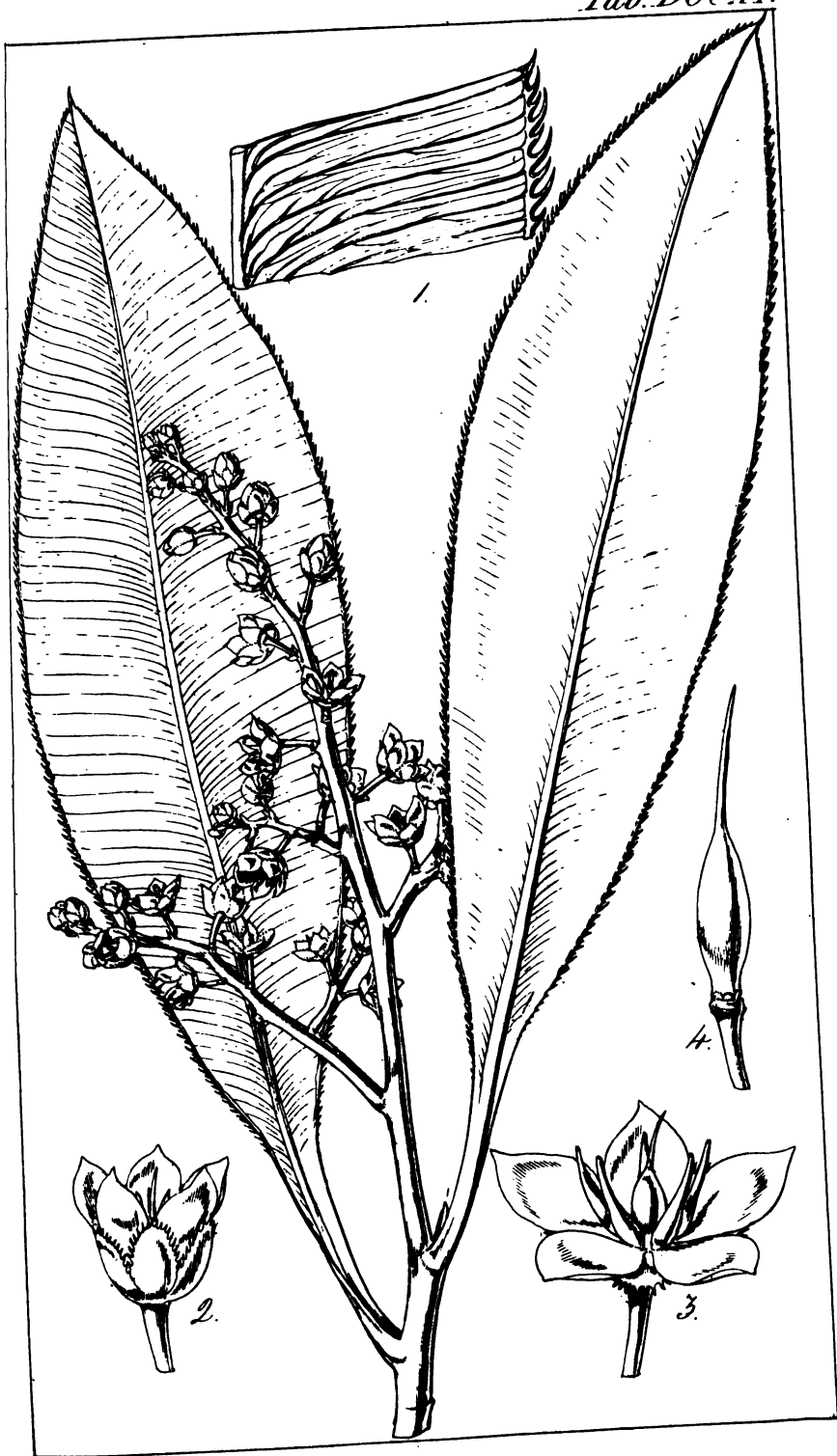
Euthemis leucocarpa; foliis lanceolatis pulchre spinuloso-serratis, racemis basi ramosis, baccis niveis globosis.

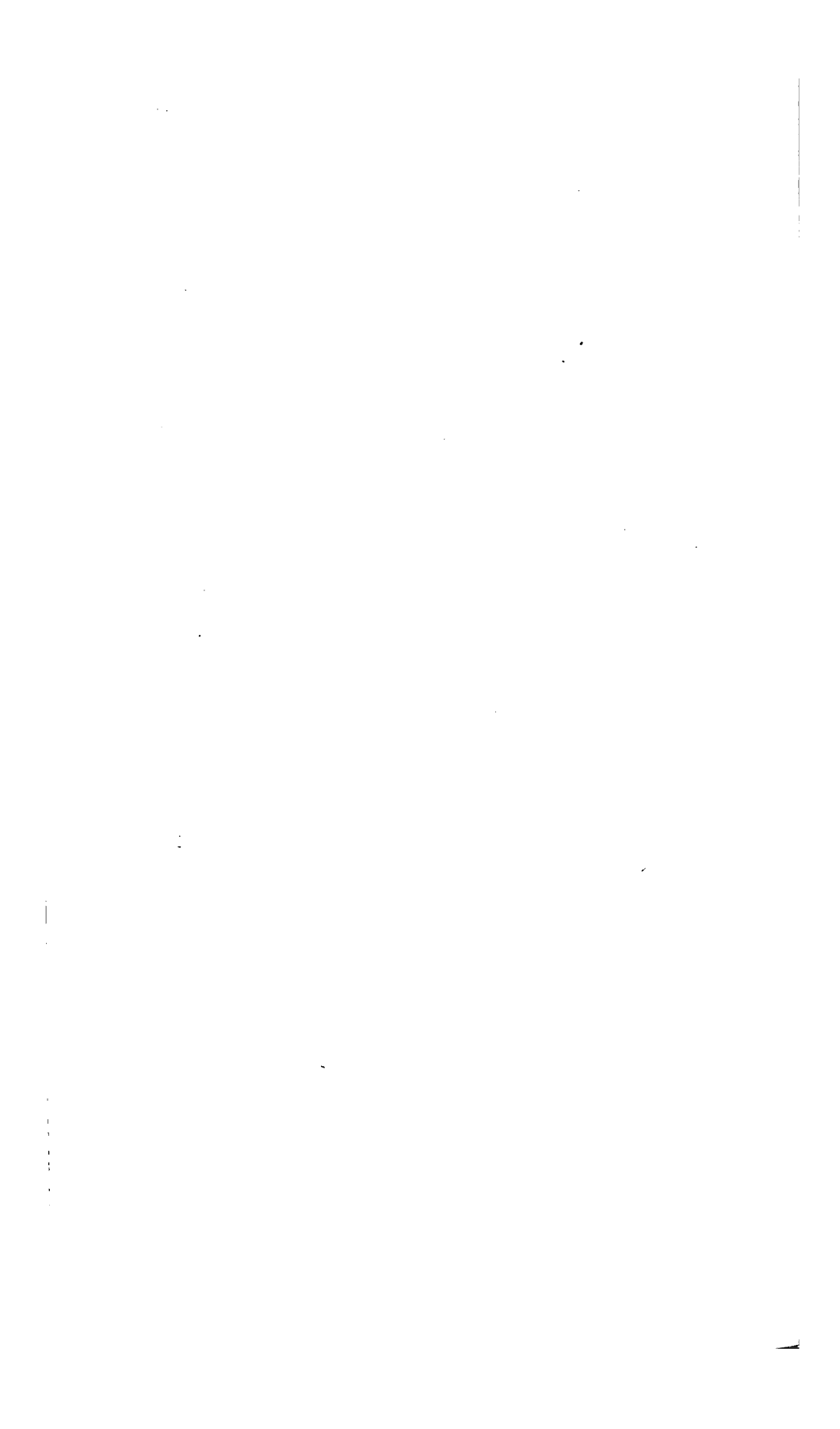
Euthemis leucocarpa. Jack, in Hook. Bot. Misc. v. 2, p. 69.

HAБ. Singapore (W. Jack.) et Mont. Ophir penins. Malaccensis, Lobb. in Herb. Hook.

No analogy can be more striking than that which exists between the charming shrubs which compose the group of *Sauvagesiæ* and the present beautiful genus. The alternate, firm, shining, ciliated or cartilaginous-serrated foliage, petioles dilated at the base and accompanied by hairy stipules, corymbs of flowers which become lateral by the development of the branches, sepals generally coloured and ciliated, petals twisted in æstivation, tetragonous and almost sessile anthers nearly or quite sessile and opening by a terminal pore, a shortly stipitate ovary surmounted with a filiform persistent style, anatropous suspended ovules, perispermous seeds having a straight embryo in the axis; all these are characters possessed in common by *Euthemis* and *Luxemburgia*. If the stamens in the latter genus are indefinite and collected in a single mass, if the cells are incomplete towards the upper part and only to the number of three, finally, if the fruit is capsular and many-seeded, the first of these characters is a deviation from symmetry, of which there is no trace in *Sauvagesiæ*. *Euthemis*, with its definite stamens symmetrically arranged, occasionally presenting a few sterile filaments, forms the intermediate passage from the true *Sauvagesiæ* to the slightly abnormal genus *Luxemburgia*.—J. E. Planchon.

TAB. DCCXI. Branch, from which the stipules have fallen. Fig. 1. Part of a leaf. f. 2. Flower. f. 3. The same, laid open. f. 4. Ovary :—all magnified.





TAB. DCCXII.

GOMPHIA SUMATRANA. Jack.

Glaberrima, foliis obovato-lanceolatis chartaceo-membranaceis nitidissimis, ab apice infra medium denticulatis, venulis prominulis utrinque in nervos 2 conspicuos margini folii parallelolos confluentibus, stipulis intrapetiolaribus deciduis, paniculis terminalibus, alabastris ovatis.

Gomphia Sumatrana. Jack, *Malay. Pl. in Hook. Bot. Misc. v. 2, p. 77* (non Wall. cat. n. 2803 *cujus spec. in Herb. Hook. ad Gomph. angustifolium Vahl, referendum videtur*).

HAB. In Insul. Sumatra, Jack, et in Herb. Hook.

The elegant plant here figured approaches very closely the *Gomphia angustifolia*, Vahl., to which Messrs. Wight and Arnott refer, as mere synonyms, the *G. Malabarica*, and *G. Zeylanica*, of De Candolle, and even the *Walpera* of Gærtner. A careful comparison of the Malayan species with the *G. angustifolia* of Ceylon, removes however all doubt from my mind of their specific distinctness. The leaves of the former are sufficient to distinguish it; they are broad, and both firm and delicate, and the transverse veinlets which mark their glossy surface run together on each side in a line parallel to the margins, and very clearly defined. The foliage in *Gomphia angustifolia* is much smaller, closer set on the branches, more coriaceous, and the little transverse veins are delicate, numerous, and with hardly perceptible marginal nerves. In the Sumatran species, the panicle is elongated, and the buds ovoid; in the other, the panicle is much contracted and the buds nearly globular. These distinctions, though appearing almost too slight to be named in a specific character, are yet very evident in the specimen itself; and they seem to me adequate to mark the two species of this large and noble genus, and which banished, so to speak, from their native country, figure in the Flora of India, together with several individuals of the true genus *Ochna*.—J. E. Planchon.

Fig. 1. Flower. f. 2. Petal. f. 3. Stamen. f. 4. Pistil:—*magnified.*





TAB. DCCXIII.

JAMESONIA CINNAMOMEA. Kze.

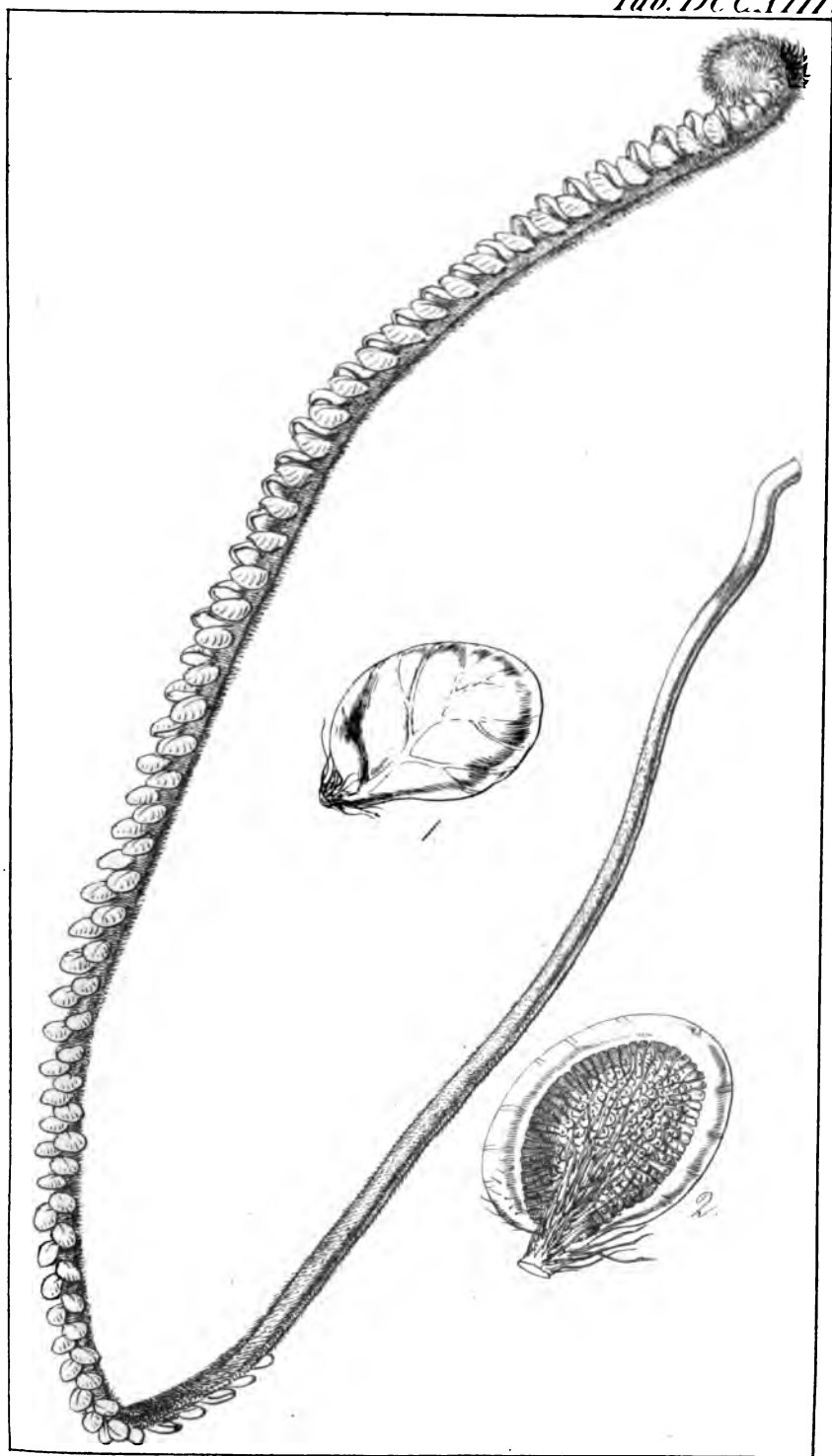
Robusta pinnata, stipite breviusculo compresso canaliculato, rachide crassa densissime ferrugineo-lanosa, pinnis omnibus secundis imbricatis rotundatis basi cordatis coriaceis supra convexis lateribus deflexis marginibus insigniter revolutis longe ciliatis costa subtus setoso-paleaceis, soris linearibus convolventibus discum subtus totum obtegentibus.

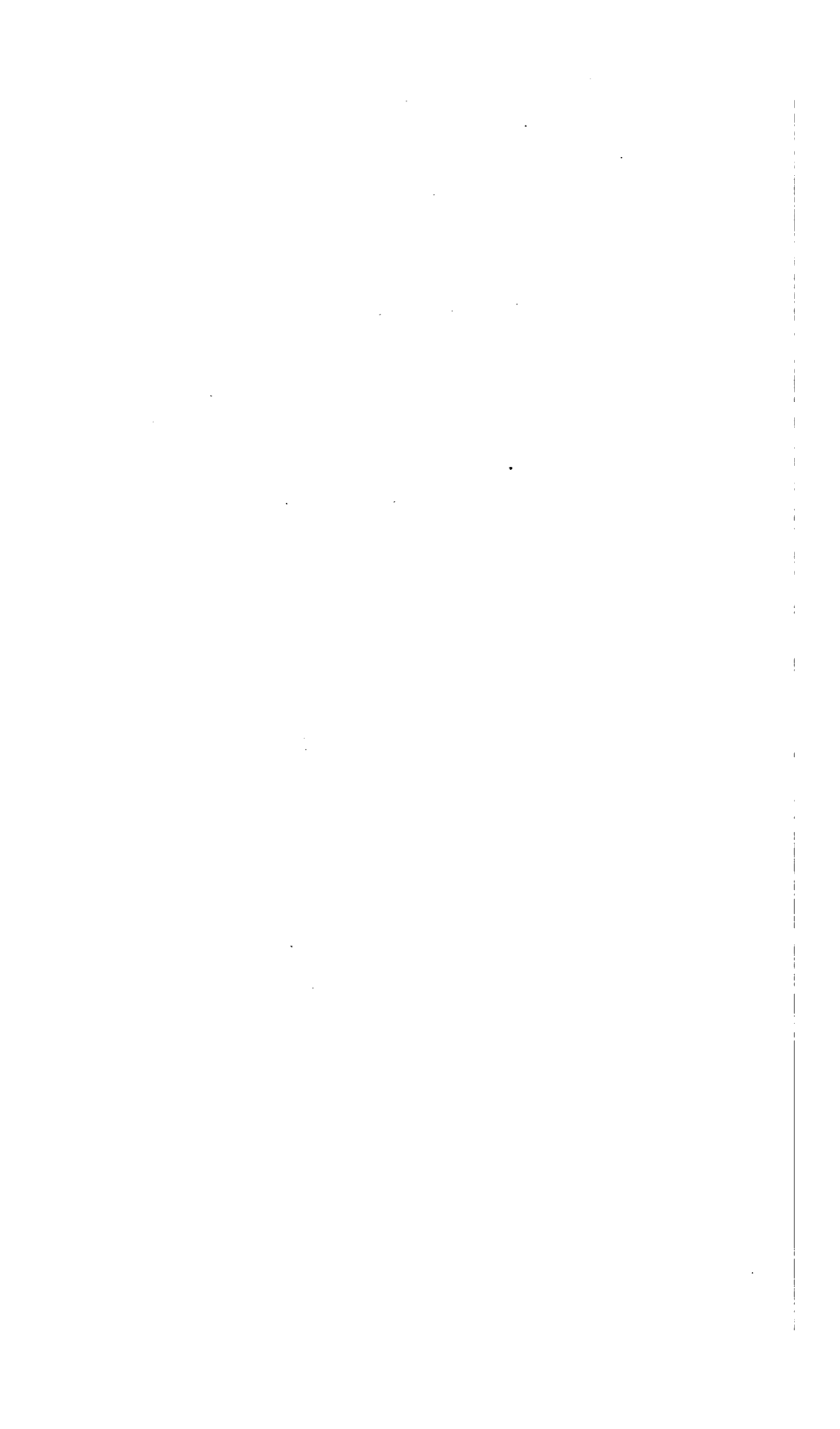
Jamesoniana cinnamomea. Kunze, in *Bot. Zeit.* 1844, p. 738.

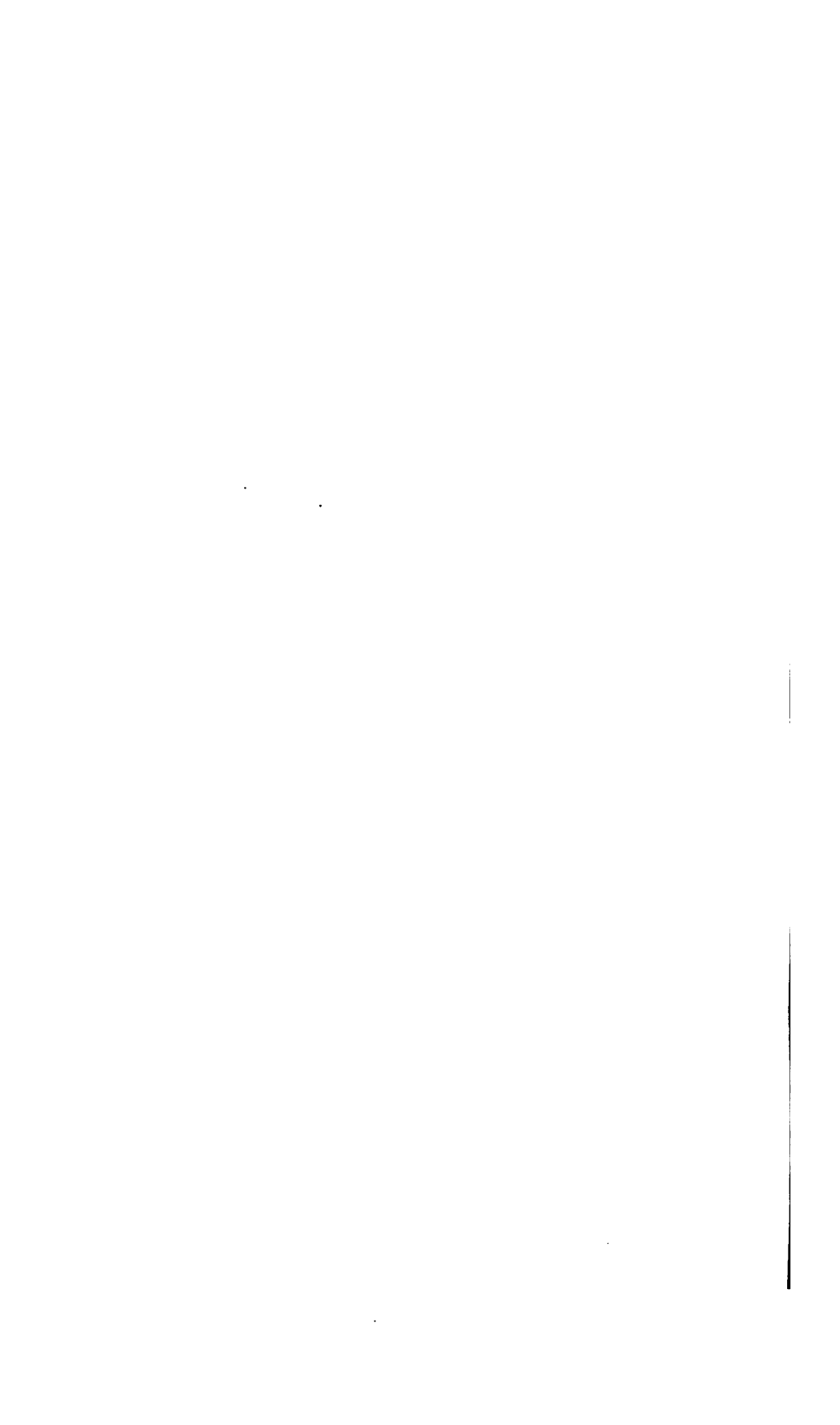
HAB. El Ecuador. Abundant on the eastern flank of Cotopaxi, at an elevation of 1,400 feet above the sea-level, growing in company with *Culcita*, *Ribes frigidum*, &c. Prof. W. Jameson, n. 12; Columbia, Hartweg, n. 1516.

A very different species from *Jamesonia pulchra*, figured in *Icones Filicum*, tab. 178. And since our figure was prepared we find that Professor Kunze has published the n. 1516 of Hartweg's collection in the "Gazette Botanique de Berlin," under the name of *J. cinnamomea*, together with *J. scalaris* (Caraccas, Linden, n. 519), *J. verticalis* (Columbia, Hartweg, n. 1504), and two species "fronde pinnata," namely, *J. paleacea* (Caraccas, Linden, n. 505), and *J. hispidula* (Caraccas, Moritz, n. 72), making six species in all. To me a further examination of this beautiful genus seems to lead to the conclusion that its affinity is with *Gymnogramma*; for the normal form of the sori appears to be oblong or linear, though generally confluent, and frequently covering the whole disc of the pinnule beneath. The present species is much larger and stouter than *J. pulchra*; the silky wool is altogether of a deep ferruginous brown colour, shorter and more compact; the pinnæ are singularly thick and coriaceous, and all point forwards, and more or less downwards, and imbricate each other. Veins forked.

TAB. DCCXIII. Plant; nat. size. Fig. 1. Upper side of a pinna. f. 2. Under side:—magnified.







TAB. DCCXIV.

JUNCUS ANDICOLA. Hook.

Aphyllus, culmis lævibus acutis pungentibus inferne longe laxèque vaginatis, vaginis cylindraceis fissis membranaceis obtusis, panícula supradecomposita subglobosa densa subsessili tota intense fusca nitida, bracteis ovatis obtusis, floribus 6-andris, sepalis lanceolatis acuminatis dorso margineque pallidis, filamentis basi dilatatis, ovario obovato-trigono in stylum subæque longum attenuato, stigmatibus 3 subulatis papillosis.

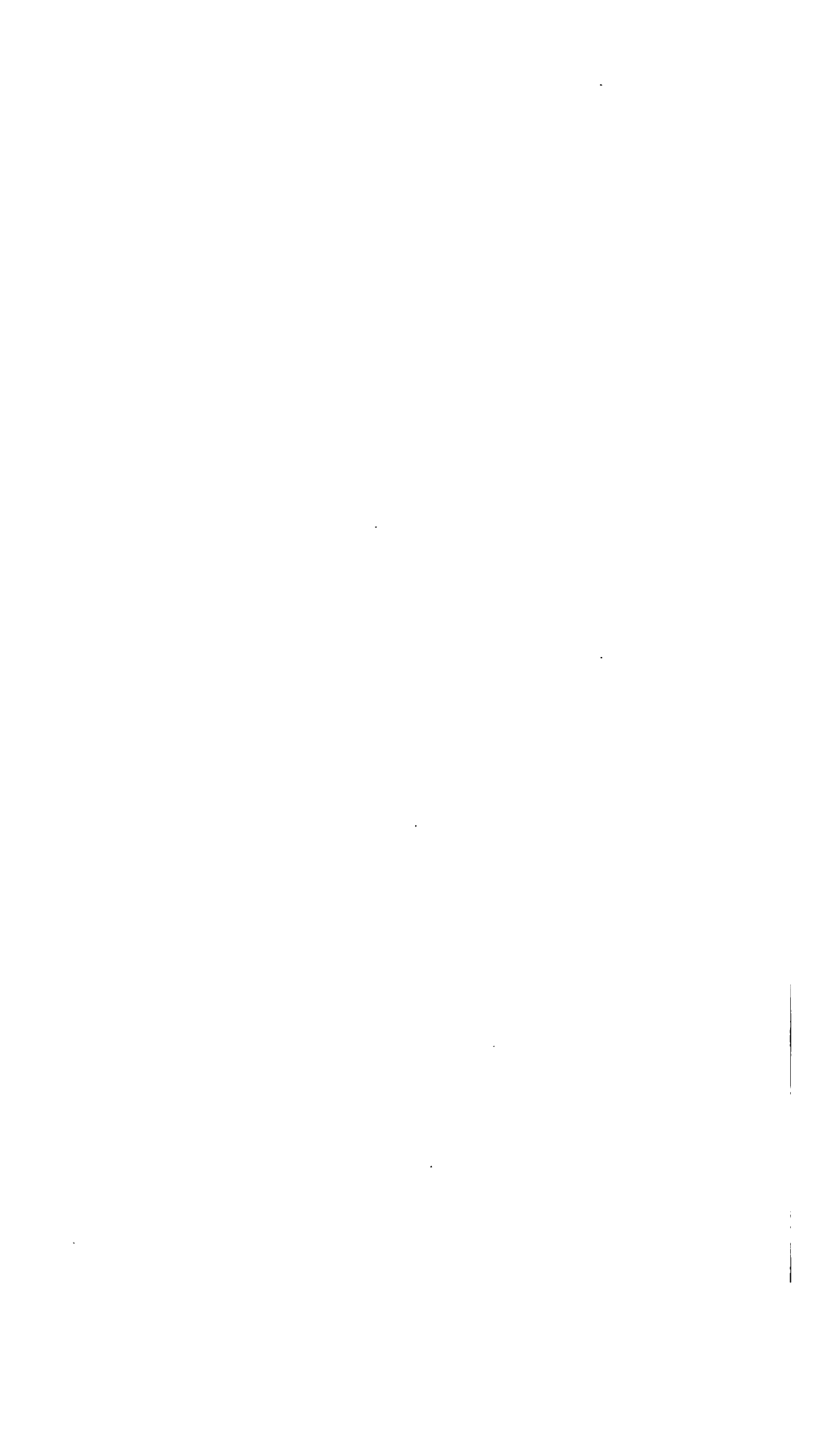
HAB. Andes of Quito. *Prof. W. Jameson, n. 51.*

This has the habit of our European *J. conglomeratus*, (*J. communis*, *E. Mey. and Kth.*), but appears to me truly distinct. It is a shorter and stouter plant, particularly stout at the base, quite smooth (not striated) on the surface, clothed with long, lax, membranaceous, leafless sheaths, for nearly half the height from the base. At about three inches below the sharp point, and from a small cleft with a small leaf-like cuspidate bractea at its base, arises the dense, conglomerate, very compound, subglobose panicle, altogether of a dark brown colour and glossy. Ramifications clothed with ovate bracteas, much shorter than the sepals, which latter are lanceolate, sharply acuminate, with a pale line at the back and a pale margin. Stamens 6. Filaments broad, subulate. Anthers oblong, yellow. Ovary with a much longer style than in *J. conglomeratus*.

The *Juncus Bogotensis*, H. B. K. is now referred by M. Kunth to *J. conglomeratus*, and the description is much at variance with our plant.

Fig. 1. Flower. f. 2. Stamen. f. 3. Pistil:—magnified.





Jamesoniana.

N. O. Filices.

TAB. DCCXV.

ACROSTICHUM (ELAPHOGLOSSUM) CARDIOPHYLLUM. Hook.

Caudice longe repente ferrugineo-squamoso, stipitibus gracilibus squamosis, frondibus fertilibus sterilibusque cordatis marginatis obtusis obscure venosis sparsim squamulatis, squamulis subulatis atris.

HAB. Andes of Quito. *Prof. W. Jameson, n. 212.*

This *Acrostichum* belongs to the same group with *A. ovatum*, Hook. and Grev. Ic. Fil. t. 146, and *A. squamipes*, Hook. Ic. PLANT. v. 2, TAB. CXCVII., especially the latter, from Chacapoyas, Peru; but it is distinguished from both by the larger size, different form of the fronds, and by the nature and extent of scaly clothing. In our present species the fronds are truly cordate, and they are but sparingly dotted with distant, black, subulate scales.

Jamesoniana.

N. O. Lobeliaceæ.

TAB. DCCXVI.

SIPHOCAMPYLUS GIGANTEUS. *Cav.*

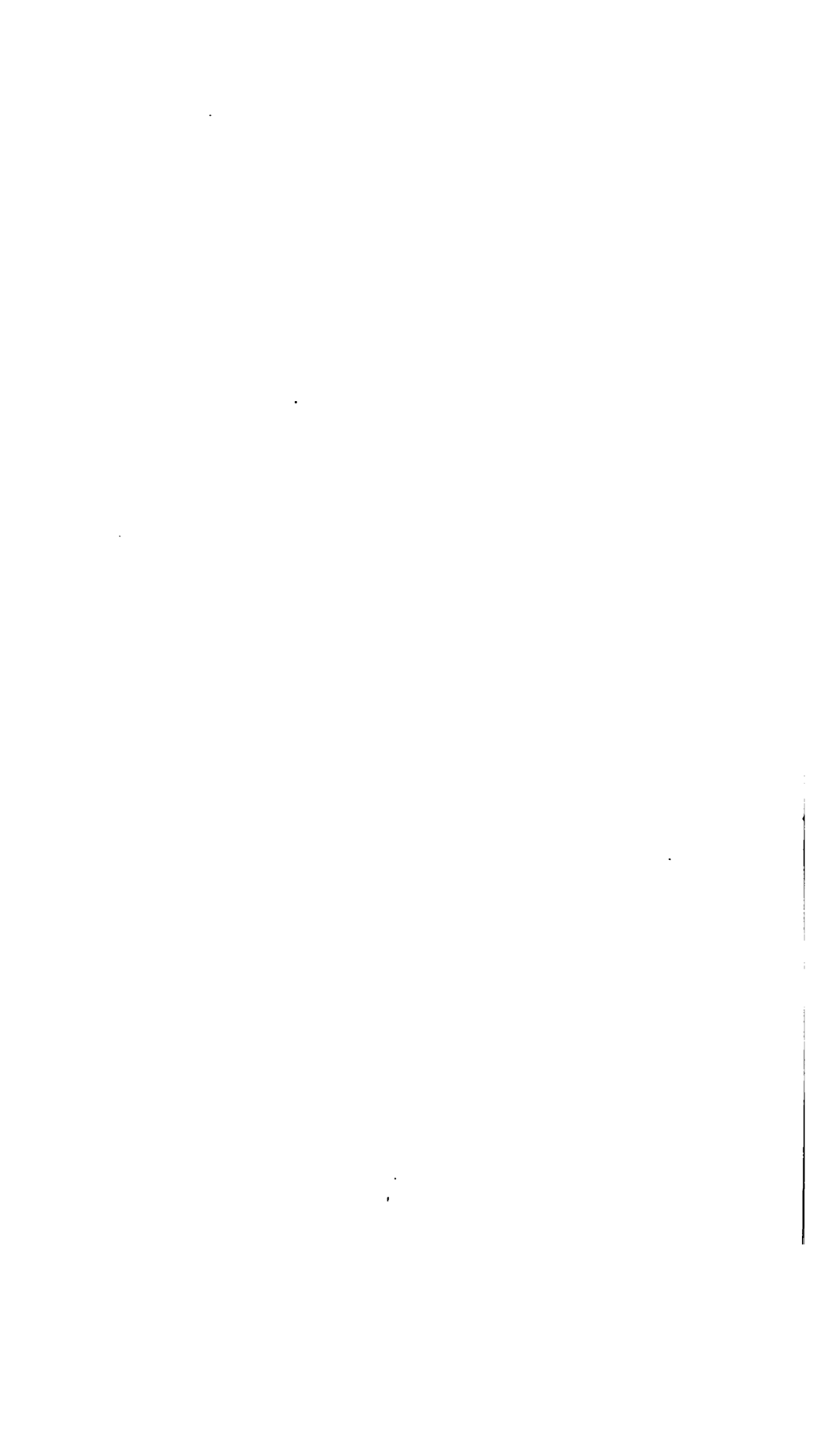
Pubescens, caule ramoso, foliis elongato-lanceolatis dentatis rugosis longe acuminatis basi in petiolum brevem attenuatis subsessilibus, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis unifloris folio brevioribus, flore magno, calycis tubo turbinato laciniis lanceolato-subulatis tubo subtriplo longioribus, corolla sursum ampliata curvata superne fissa 5-loba, lobis ovato-acuminatis, columna staminea longe exserta, antheris superne præcipue villosissimis.

Siphocampylus giganteus. *Don, Dict.* 3, p. 702; *De Cand. Prodr.* 8, p. 406.

Lobelia gigantea. *Cav. Ic. vol.* 6, *tab.* 513; *H. B. K. Nov. Gen. Am.* 3, p. 305.

HAB. Andes of Quito. *Prof. W. Jameson, n.* 248.

Decandolle observes of the *Lobelia* (*Siphocampylus*) *fætida*, H. B. K.—“*S. giganteo* affinis:” and indeed I scarcely see how they are to be distinguished. Our present plant, however, seems to be decidedly the species of Cavanilles, and is very striking, both from the length of its leaves and great size of its flowers.







TAB. DCCXVII.

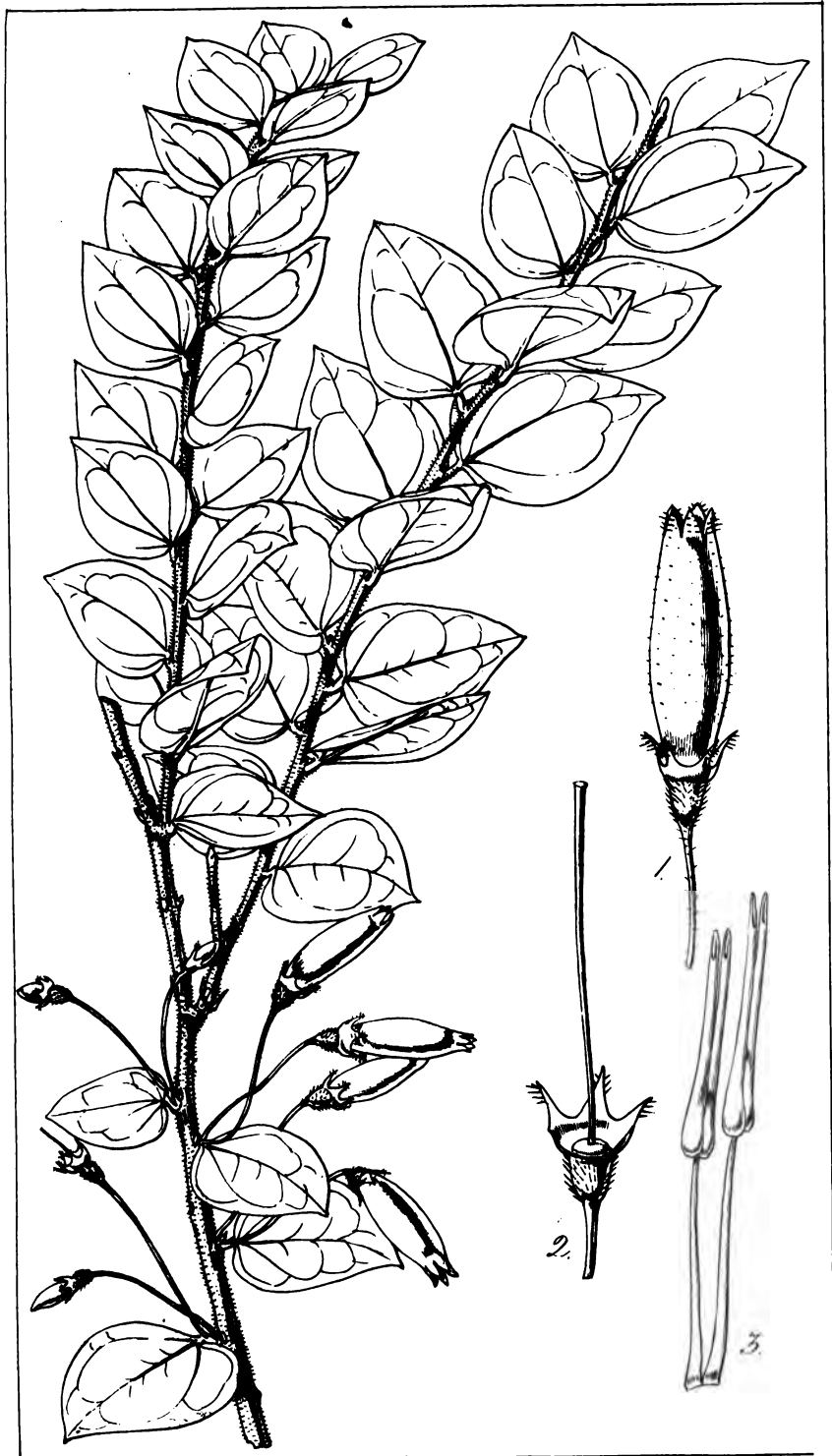
VACCINIUM MUSCICOLA. Hook.

Ramulis teretibus pubescenti-pilosis, foliis rotundato-ovatis acutis subsessilibus carnosius integerrimis basi subquinque-nerviis, pedicellis geminis gracilibus folium subæquantibus ebracteatis (nisi ad basin) unifloris, calycis tubo inferne ovario adhærente pubescente superne libero glabro, dentibus acutis, corolla tubuloso-urceolata (coccinea) 5-dentata glabra, antheris elongatis muticis apice bifidis.

HAB. Western flank of Chimborazo, at the superior limit of the forest, 13,000 feet above the sea-level, growing from the trunks of trees, where the roots are enveloped in moss. Prof. W. Jameson, 1844 (very rare).

This is a most distinct species of *Vaccinium*, an epiphyte, growing among moss at the upper limits of the forests of Chimborazo. The leaves when living, Dr. Jameson informs me, are fleshy; this occasions them to fall off so readily when drying, in which state they are not subcoriaceous but semi-pellucid, exhibiting lateral nerves (of which there are two principal ones on each side at the base) that become incurved before they reach the margin and anastomose with those above. In their areoles are copious, much branched, lesser veins, which have a downward direction, and of which the ultimate veinlets are free. The corolla is between cylindrical and urceolate, of a bright red colour, 5-toothed at the apex, and the teeth are hairy, like those of the calyx.

Fig. 1. Flower. f. 2. Section of the calyx, showing the pistil.
f. 3. Stamens :—*magnified*.



TAB. DCCXVIII.

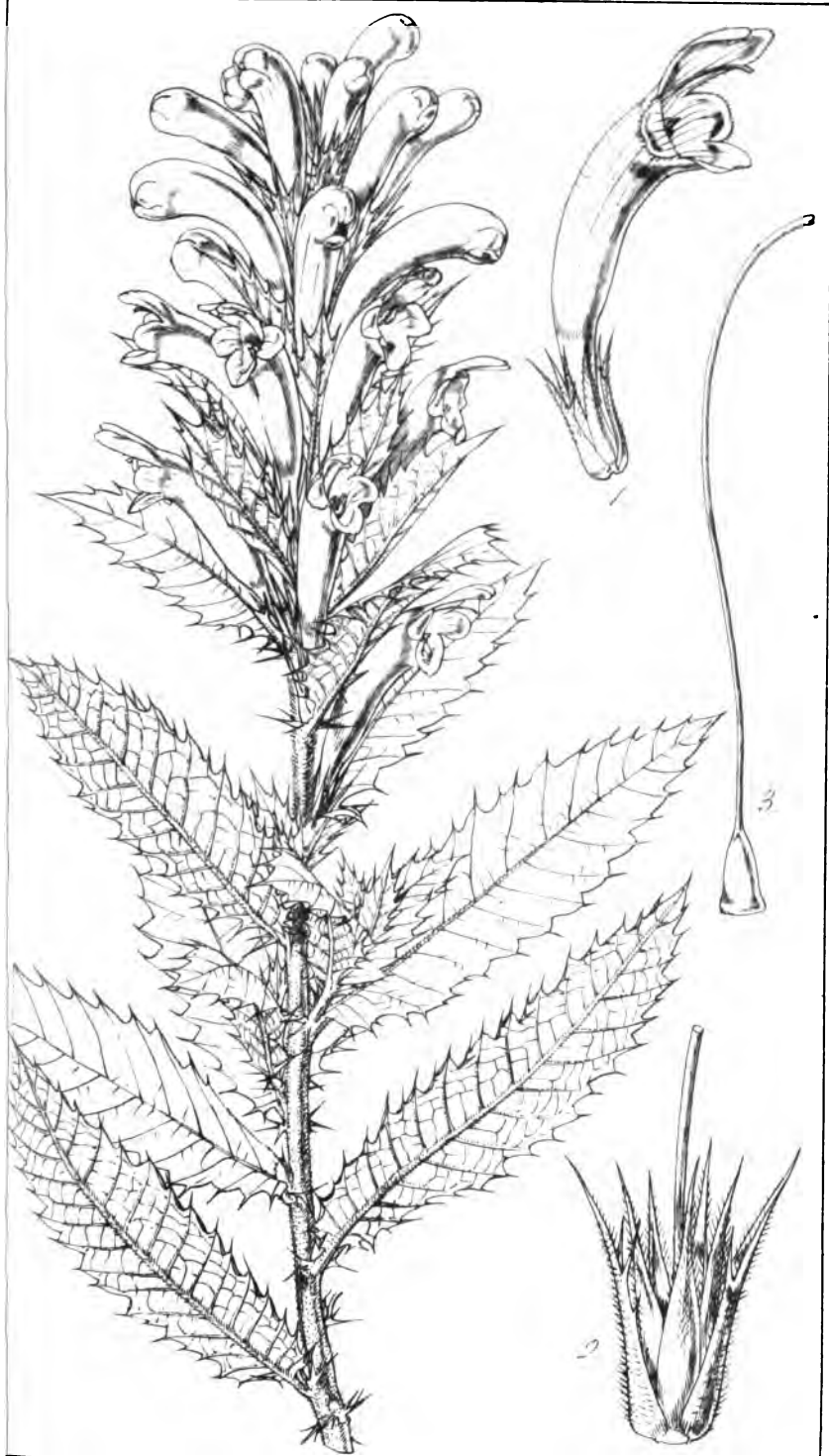
APHELANDRA? CARDUIFOLIA Hook.

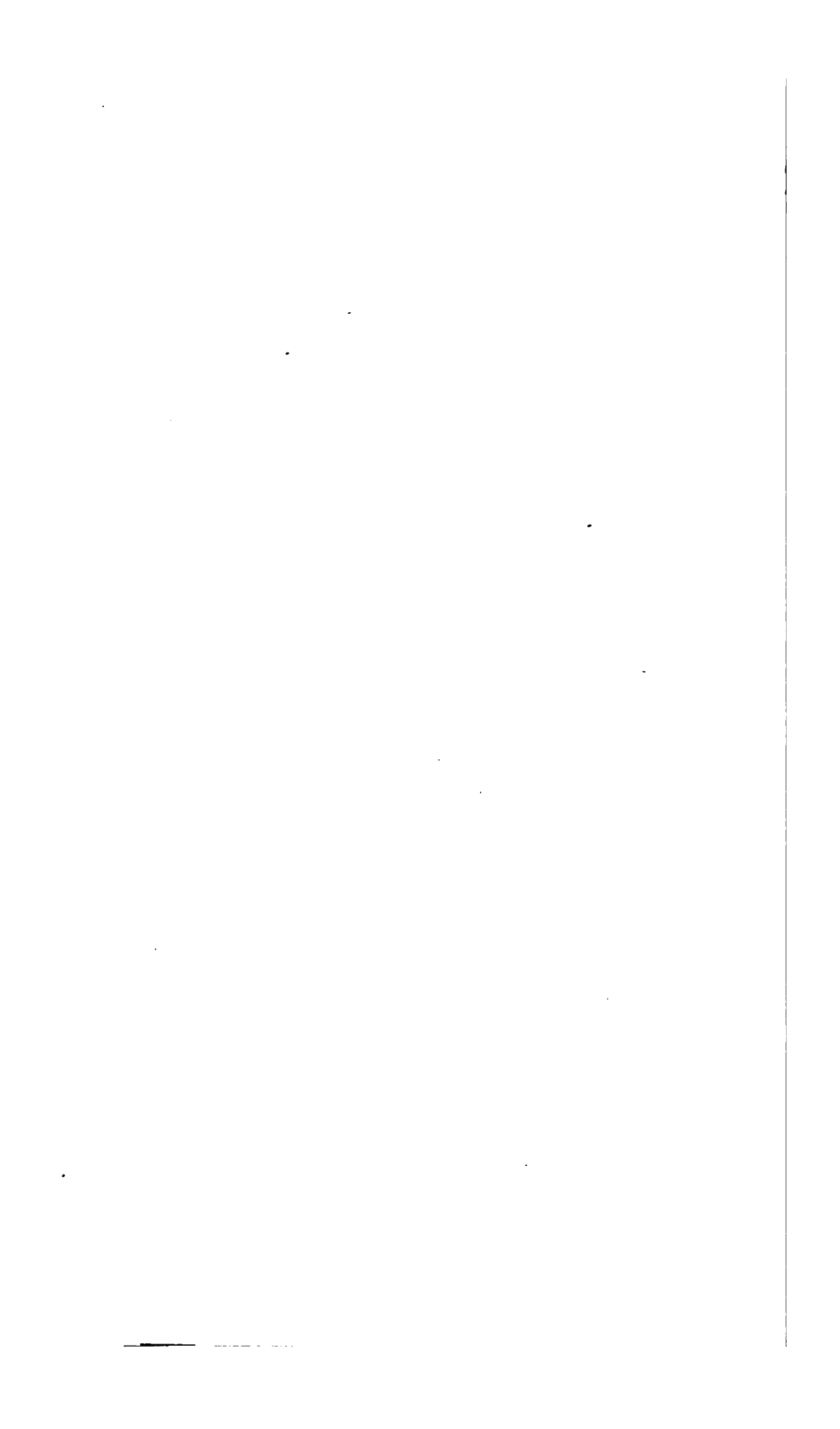
Ramis teretibus spinosis, foliis alternis (!) oblongo-lanceolatis acutis brevissime petiolatis reticulatis spinuloso-serratis supra nitidis pilosulis subtus pubescentibus venis elevatis, spica terminali foliosa, foliis floralibus reliquis similibus sed minoribus, calyce bibracteato bracteis pilosis lanceolato-subulatis pungentibus utrinque spina solitaria, sepalis bracteis conformibus paulo minoribus espinosis, corolla tubulosa pubescente, labio superiore longiore bifido, inferiore trilobo.

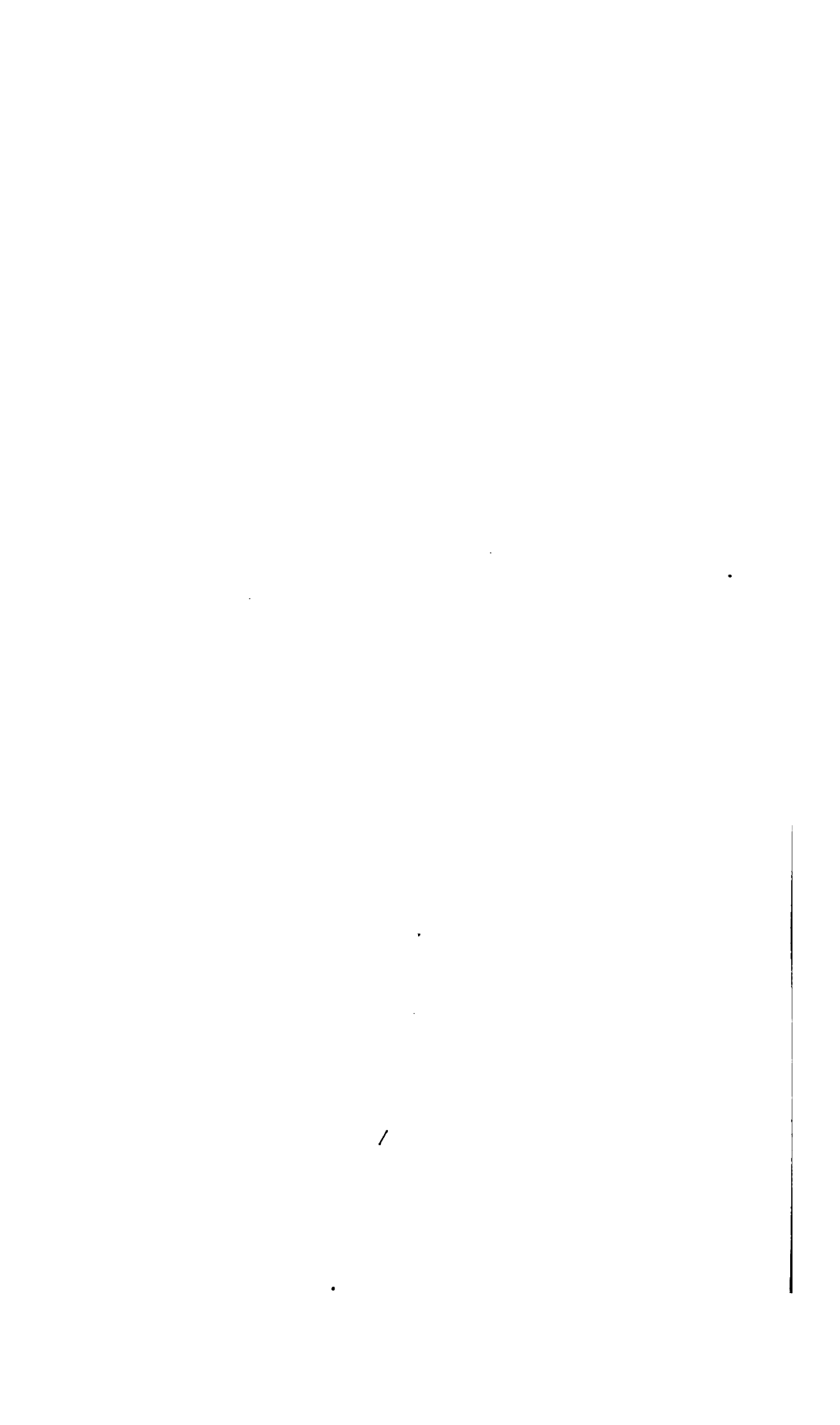
HAB. Andes of Quito. Prof. W. Jameson, n. 166.

As far as I can judge from a solitary specimen and no fruit, this is a species of *Aphelandra*, not very distantly allied to our *A. acanthifolia* (TAB. CXIII.) yet differing from that and indeed from all described *Acanthaceæ* in having alternate leaves. Future and more perfect specimens may lead to its being referred to some other genus and order; in the meantime I am anxious it should have a place in this work. The spinous character of the stem appears owing to the decurrent teeth or spinous wings of the leaf, extending a little below the base, and remaining after the leaves have fallen away.

Fig. 1. Flower. f. 2. Calyx and bractees. f. 3. Pistil :—*magnified.*







TAB. DCCXIX.

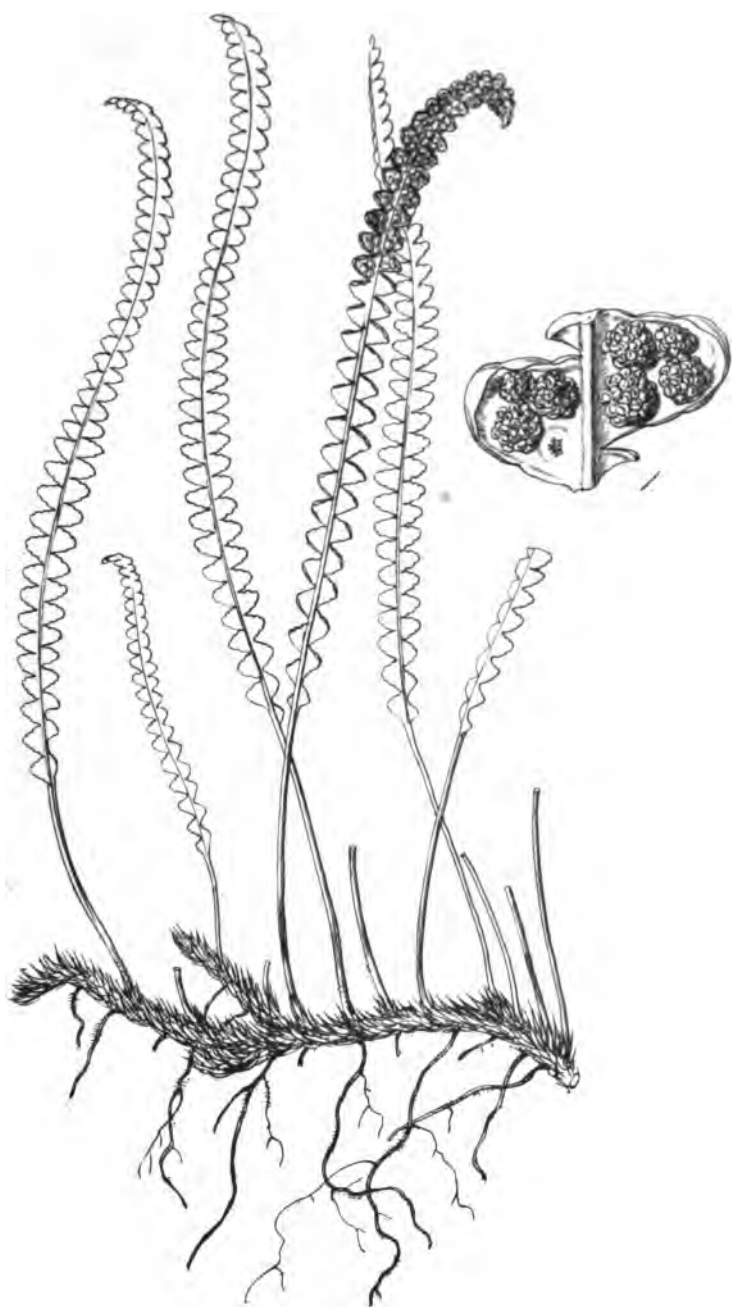
POLYPODIUM SUBCRENATUM. Hook.

Caudice repente crassiusculo dense squamoso radicante, frondibus erectis coriaceis petiolatis (petiolo breviusculo glabro) linearibus acuminatis profunde fere ad rachin pinnatifidis glabris subtus fuscescenti-glaucis, laciniis ovatis patentibus obtusis crenatis marginibus revolutis, soris singula lacinia subquaternis.

HAB. Andes of Quito. *Prof. W. Jameson, n. 215.*

A small but well-marked species (allied to *P. rigescens*, Bory; Hook. et Grev. Ic. Fil. t. 216), with a long, creeping, branched caudex, moderately stout, clothed with brown, lanceolato-subulate scales, sending out from beneath copious branching fibrous roots, and from the upper surface several upright, linear, acuminate, erect, coriaceous, petiolated, deeply pinnatifid fronds, opaque on the surface on both sides; in a dry state, almost brown black on the upper side; beneath, of a brownish glaucous colour. Segments patent, ovate, obtuse, veinless, convex above, concave beneath, the margin more or less distinctly crenate and recurved, each bearing about four sori, which occupy nearly the whole disc. Stipes scarcely half the length of the frond, quite smooth and glabrous.

Fig. 1. Fertile segment of a frond :—*magnified.*



TAB. DCCXX.

POLYPODIUM (MARGINARIA) PUNCTULATUM. Hook.

Caudice repente crasso dense fusco-squamoso squamis lanceolato-subulatis, fronde stipitata oblongo-ovata caudatim acuminata coriaceo-membranacea glabra profunde fere ad rachin pinnatifida, laciniiis horizontaliter patentibus lineari-lanceolatis obtusis marginatis integerrimis supra punctatis nudis subtus in costis parce paleaceis, soris prope costam utrinque uniseriatis in singula areola solitariis, stipite frondem æquante compresso hinc plano nudo.

HAB. Andes of Quito. Prof. W. Jameson, n. 127.

This belongs to that group of the genus *Polypodium* called *Marginaria* by Presl, and by Bory, who established the genus, as it would appear, upon the *Polyp. incanum* of Linnæus, but without taking the venation into account, which in that particular species is most difficult of detection. Its essential character is to have the sorus at the end of a veinlet, situated within a large 6-sided areola near the costa, formed by a union of the veins, as shown in our figure. This structure is best seen in the present instance by holding the specimen between the eye and the light, when the veins are quite pellucid. Whether this structure of the veins be considered of generic avail or not, it is a valuable aid in the grouping and distinguishing species; for this difference of venation is not always accompanied with difference in habit: many resemble the present species which belong to true *Polypodium*. Mr. J. Smith unites *Marginaria* with *Goniophlebium*. I have derived the name of the present species from the pale dots on the upper surface, which correspond with the receptacles of the sori beneath.

Fig. 1. Portion of a segment with sori:—*magnified*.



TAB. DCCXXI.

POLYPODIUM CHRYSOLEPIS. *Hook.*

Caudice longe repente squamoso, frondibus subcoriaceis simplicibus uniformibus lanceolatis petiolatis obtusis integerrimis subtus pallidis utrinque squamis peltatis longe acuminatis aureo-nitentibus vestitis, soris intra marginem et costam uniserialibus, venis furcatis obscuris, stipite squamoso, venula superiore sorifero.

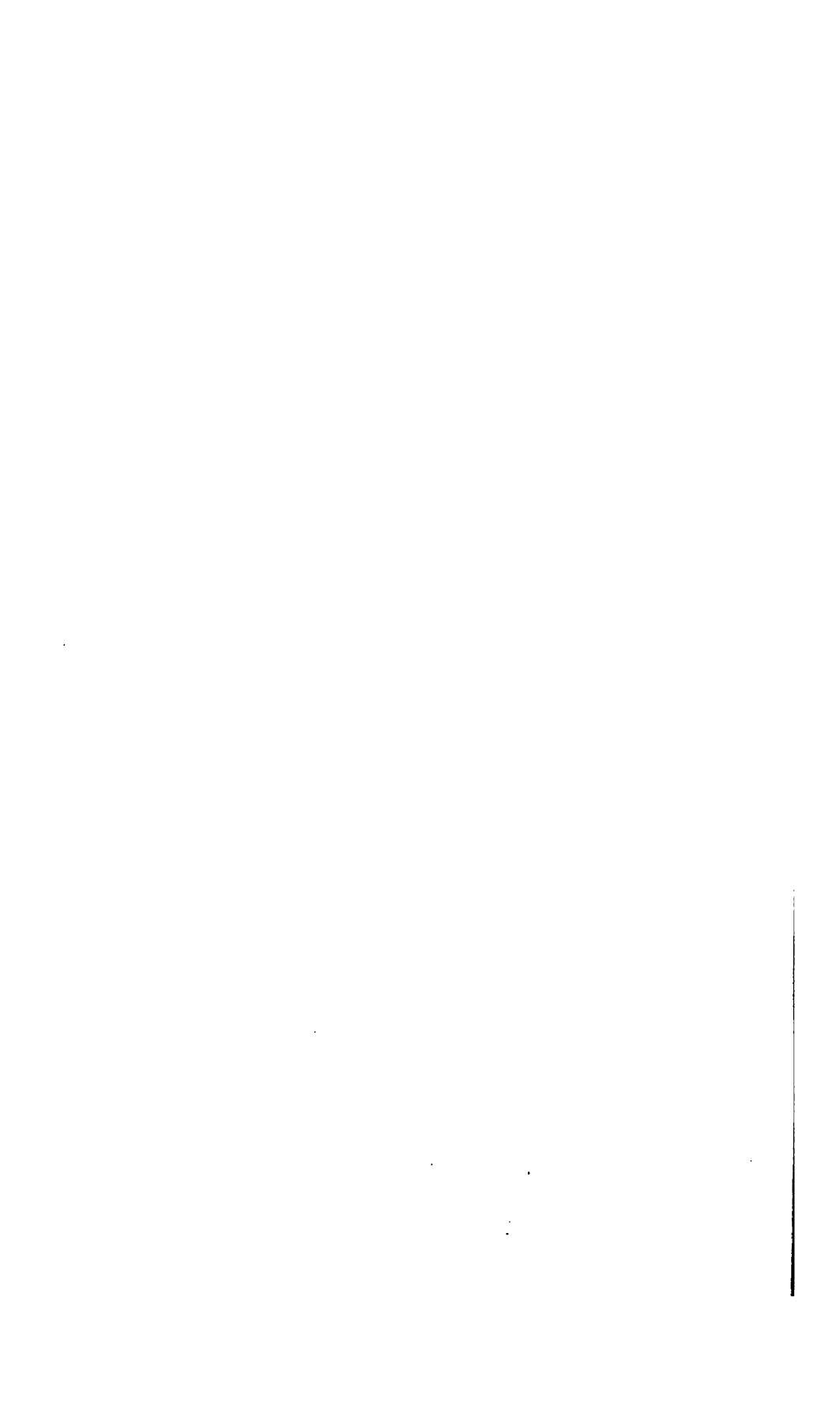
HAB. Andes of Quito, creeping among mosses. *Prof. W. Jameson, n. 73.*

Caudex longe repens, radicosus, ramosus, squamis subulatis longis aureo-fuscis imbricatis tectus; radicibus fibrosis tomentosis. *Stipites* 2-2½ uncias longi, erecti, sparsi, squamosi, squamis ovatis acuminatis peltatis. *Fronde*s subcoriaceæ, simplices, uniformes, 3-4 uncias longæ, lanceolatae, obtusæ, integerimæ, obscure venosæ (venis furcatis) virides subtus pallidæ, utrinque squamis copiosis, aureo-nitentibus (junioribus præcipue), ovatis, tenui-acuminatis, peltatis vestitæ. *Sori* subrotundi, uniserialiter dispositi inter costam et marginem in dorso venulæ superioris siti. *Capsulæ* dense squamis immixtæ.

This is one of the handsomest among the simple-fronded *Polypodia*, and quite unlike any with which I am acquainted, not only in the caudex and stipes, but also in the upper and under-side of the fronds, which when in perfection are clothed with copious, imbricated, golden-coloured, glossy, peltate scales, in age, however, becoming paler.

Fig. 1. Fertile portion of a frond :—*magnified*; most of the capsules from one sorus being removed to show its insertion.





Gunnianæ.

N. O. Rutacæ.

TAB. DCCXXII.

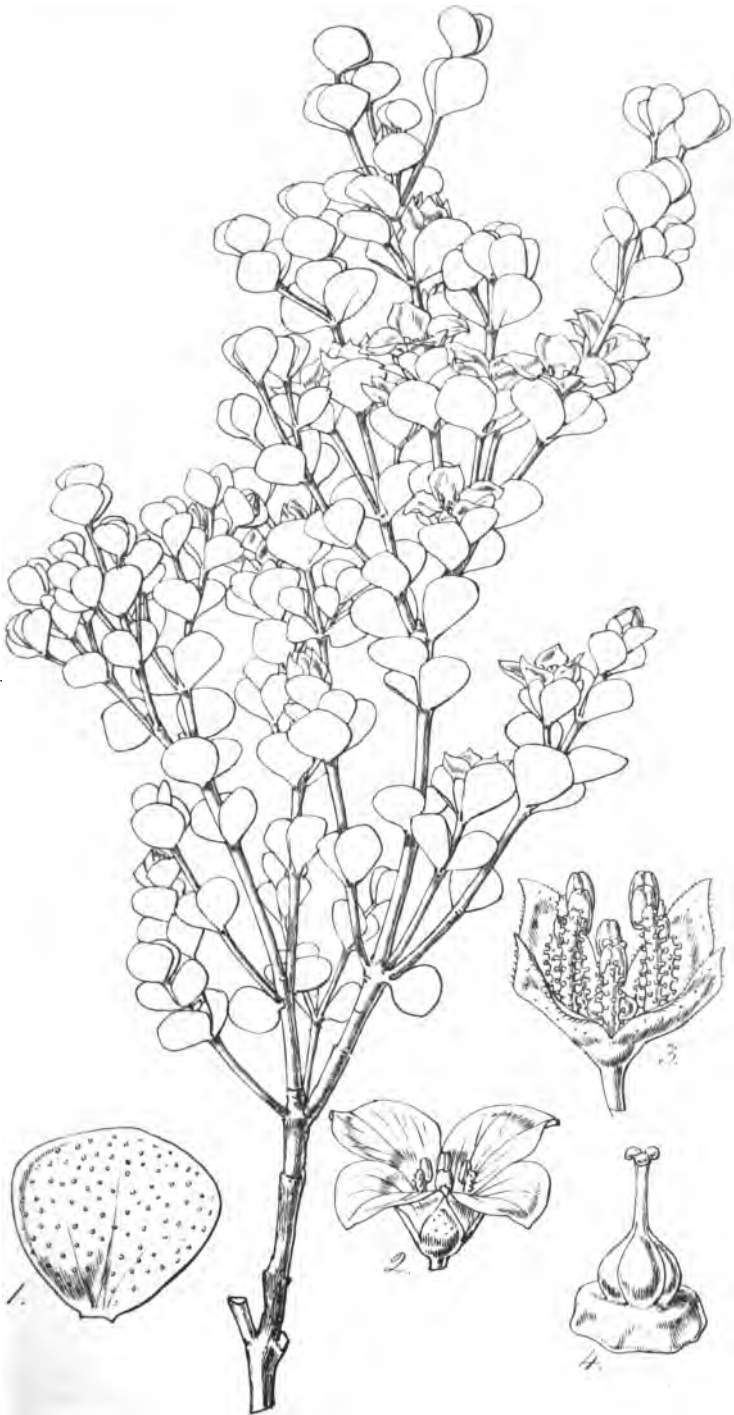
BORONIA RHOMBOIDEA. *Hook.*

Glabra, foliis sessilibus coriaceis rhombeo-orbicularibus inferne cuneatis integerrimis coriaceis punctatis rufo-marginatis enerviis, floribus brevissime petiolatis axillaribus terminalibusque solitariis folio vix longioribus, filamentis omnibus glandulosis exappendiculatis, stigmatе trilobo.

HAB. Side of the Western Mountains, Tasmania. *Ronald Gunn, Esq.*

Apparently a low shrub, in habit a good deal resembling the *Boronia crenulata* (Bot. Mag. t. 3915), though very different in the foliage, and still more so in the flowers, which however are in both of a deep rose-colour, but here the stamens (which appear to be all antheriferous), instead of being clothed with copious, long, slender hairs, are beset with large sessile glands. The stigma, too, which in *B. crenulata* comes to a mere point, is here 3-lobed. In both, the ovary is situated upon a large, fleshy disc.

Fig. 1. Leaf. *f. 2.* Flower. *f. 3.* Flower from which the petals are removed. *f. 4.* Pistil and hypogynous disc:—*magnified.*



TAB. DCCXXIII.

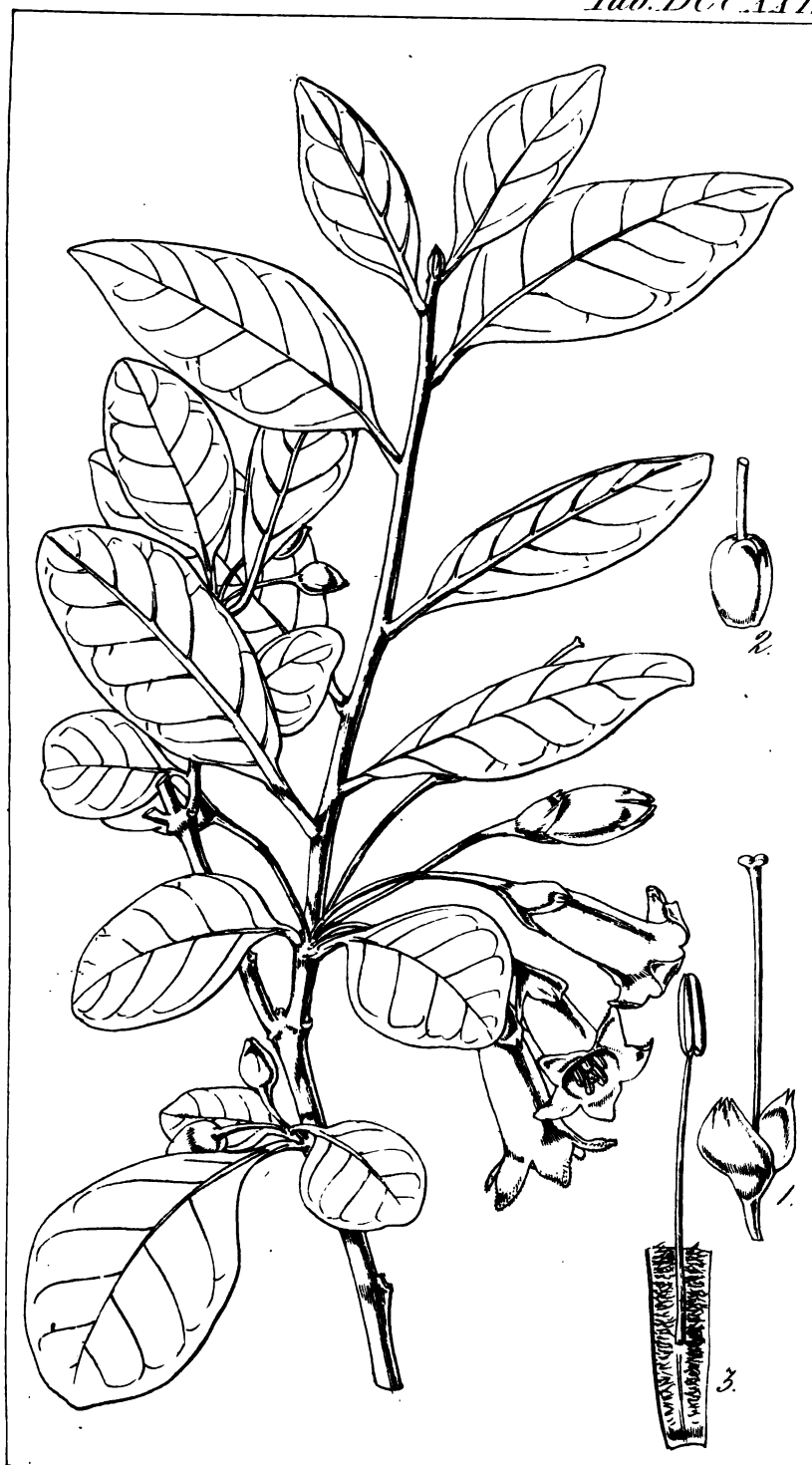
LYCIUM QUITENSE. Hook.

Fruticosum glabrum, foliis ellipticis obovatisve obtusis subcoriaceis integerrimis, pedunculis axillaribus aggregatis unifloris, floribus nutantibus, calyce bipartito, corolla campanulato-infundibuliformi limbo patente 5-lobo, dentibus (siccitate) fere obsoletis, staminibus inclusis.

HAB. Andes of Quito. Prof. W. Jameson, n. 200.

Of this I possess only a solitary specimen from my excellent friend Dr. Jameson; it is unquestionably a congener with the *Lycium fuchsioides*, H. B. K., lately figured in the Botanical Mag. t. 4149. For the present I retain the name of *Lycium*, but we may soon expect a valuable memoir on this and allied genera of *Solanææ* by Mr. Miers, illustrated with excellent figures, when the present species and its allies will be found to constitute a new genus according to that gentleman, and assuredly a very natural one. The individual here represented has foliage much resembling the *L. fuchsioides*, but more rigid and somewhat coriaceous. The flowers are considerably different from that species. The calyx is small, cut almost to the base into two nearly equal, broadly oval, concave lips, obscurely two- or three-toothed at the apex. The corolla is short, infundibuliform, approaching to campanulate, the limb spreading, of five ovate lobes, with teeth between, but small, and in the dried state easily overlooked, or then with difficulty seen at all. The lower half of the tube within is hairy. The filaments of the stamens included. Anthers oblong. Ovary elliptic, obtuse. Style as long as the stamens. Stigma bifid.

Fig. 1. Calyx and pistil. f. 2. Ovary and base of the style. f. 3. Single stamen, and portion of the base of the corolla:—magnified.





Drummondianæ.

N. O. Rutaceæ.

TAB. DCCXXIV.

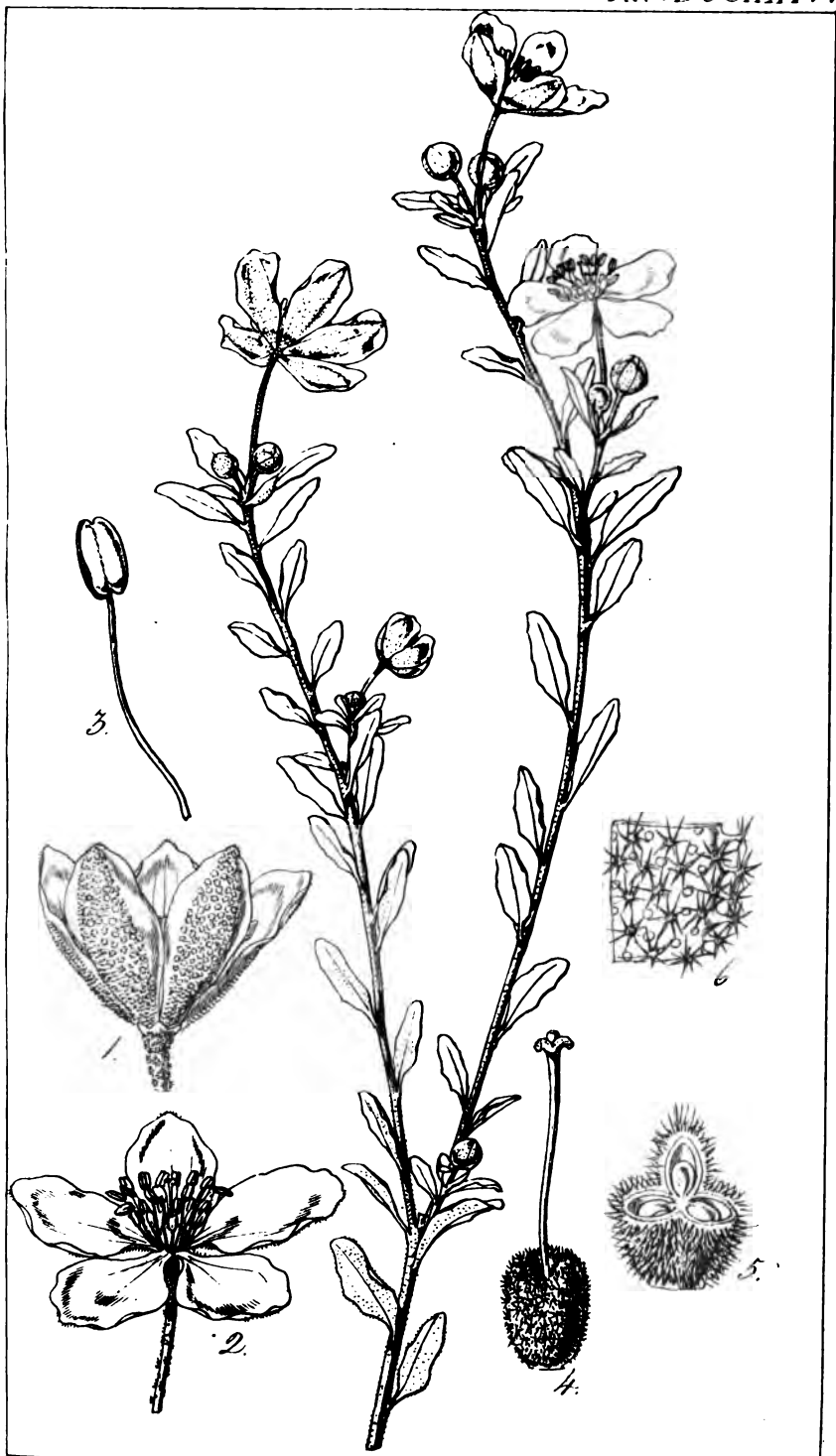
PHEBALIUM GRANDIFLORUM. Hook.

Totum pubescenti-stellatum, foliis oblongis subundulatis obtusis, umbellis subtrifloris, calyce minuto, staminibus 20 et ultra, ovario superne trilobo stellato-pubescente, stylo filiformi, stigmate 3-lobo.

HAB. Swan River, West Australia. *Mr. James Drummond, 1st Coll. n. 12.*

This is considerably different from any hitherto described *Phebalium*, and departs from the normal structure of that genus in having a considerable number of stamens, only three ovaries combined for two-thirds of the way from the base, and large flowers. The calyx is peculiarly minute and indistinct. The petals are oblong or obovate, clothed at the back, as is most of the surface of the plant, with stellated and pedicellate tufts of hairs.

Fig. 1. Flower. *f. 2.* The same more expanded. *f. 3.* Stamen. *f. 4.* Ovary. *f. 5.* Transverse section of the same. *f. 6.* Portion of a leaf, showing the nature of the pubescence:—all more or less *magnified*.





TAB. DCCXXV.

VILLARSIA INVOLUCRATA. Hook.

Erecta ramosa, caule folioso, foliis cordato-rotundatis obtusis sublonge petiolatis, petiolis basi vaginantibus, pedunculis axillaribus terminalibusque monocephalis, capitulis involu-cratis bracteatisque, involucri foliolis 2 ovatis acutis concavis, floribus sessilibus, calycis 5-lobi tubo piloso ovario semi-adnato laciniis ovato-acuminatis, corollæ infundibuliformi-rotatæ intus pilosæ laciniis ovatis acutis.

HAB. Swan River, Western Australia. *James Drummond, n. 7, 1845.*

This is probably a native of marshy ground, and, at first sight, has more the habit of *Ranunculus* than of any Gentianeous plant. It seems, however, to be a true *Villarsia*; though a species very unlike any that has been hitherto described, and remarkable for its flowers being sessile, and collected into rounded, bracteated, and involucreated, pedunculated heads or capitula. The leaves, rather long and on petioles sheathing at the base, are nearly orbicular, approaching to cordate. Each flower is rather small, apparently yellow; the calyx has a pilose or villose tube, of which the lower half is adnate with the ovary; the hairs very long; limb 5-lobed, the lobes ovato-acuminate, about the length of the corolla. Corolla hairy at the throat. Stamens 5, exserted. Style much longer than the stamens. Stigma bifid.

Fig. 1. Head of flowers and involucre. f. 2. Single flower. f. 3. Corolla (and base of the calyx-tube) with stamens and pistil. f. 4. Pistil. f. 5. Section of the ovary:—magnified.





TAB. DCCXXVI.

XANTHOSIA CILIATA. *Hook.*

Subpubescens basi fruticosa, caulibus plurimis ex eadem radice erectis ramosis, foliis linearibus v. lineari-spathulatis acutis integris vel apicem versus 3-dentatis basi articulatis membranaceo-vaginantibus, vaginis longe ciliatis, pedunculis axillaribus simplicibus v. divisis bracteatis, umbellis nutantibus, involucri involucellique foliolis tripartitis, dentibus calycinis cordatis acuminatis petala superantibus deciduis, mericarpis 5-jugis.

HAB. Swan River, Western Australia. *James Drummond, n. 237, (1843).*

Radix subfusiformis, descendens, perennis, ramosa; ad collum multiceps. *Caules* digitales et ultra, vix spithamæi, erecti, ramosi, rigidi, inferne fruticosi nudi, superne foliosi. *Folia* vix unciam longa, linearia, erecto-patentia, subspathulata, integerima, uninervia v. apicem versus tridentata, marginibus paululum reflexa, subincrassata, basi attenuata, sessilia, articulata et membrana longe ciliata vaginantia. *Pedunculi* axillares, simplices vel furcati, solitarii, folium æquante, bracteati, bracteis parvis linearibus integris. *Umbelle* subglobosæ, 3-6-8-floræ. *Involucra involucellaque* unilaterialia, ut videtur semper solitaria, tripartita v. subtriphylla, basi pedicellisque ciliatis. *Fructus* subrotundo-ovatus, cordatus, compressus. *Mericarpia* jugis 5 elevatis, æquidistantibus, lævibus. *Calycis lobi* 5, cordato-acuminati, petaloidei, petalis longiores, vix peltati, demum decidui. *Petala* induplicata. *Stylopodia* majuscula. *Styli* erecti, subulati.

A very remarkable plant, and evidently I think referable to the same genus with our *X. dissecta* (*Leucolena*, Br.) from Tasmania (TAB. CCCII.), but extremely different in the foliage, and in the shape of the calycine teeth or segments.

Fig. 1. Leaf. *f. 2.* Flower and involucral leaf. *f. 3.* Flower. *f. 4.* Calycine lobe. *f. 5.* Petal. *f. 6.* Section of fruit. *f. 7.* Upper portion of ditto :—*magnified.*



TAB. DCCXXVII.

PHEBALIUM SQAMULIGERUM. *Hook.*

Ramis ovariisque (præcipue) squamulosis, squamis peltatis radiatim spinulosis appressis, foliis anguste oblongis obtusis, umbellis plurifloris, staminibus sub-10, ovario profunde trilobo, stylo superne latiore, stigmate magno trilobo.

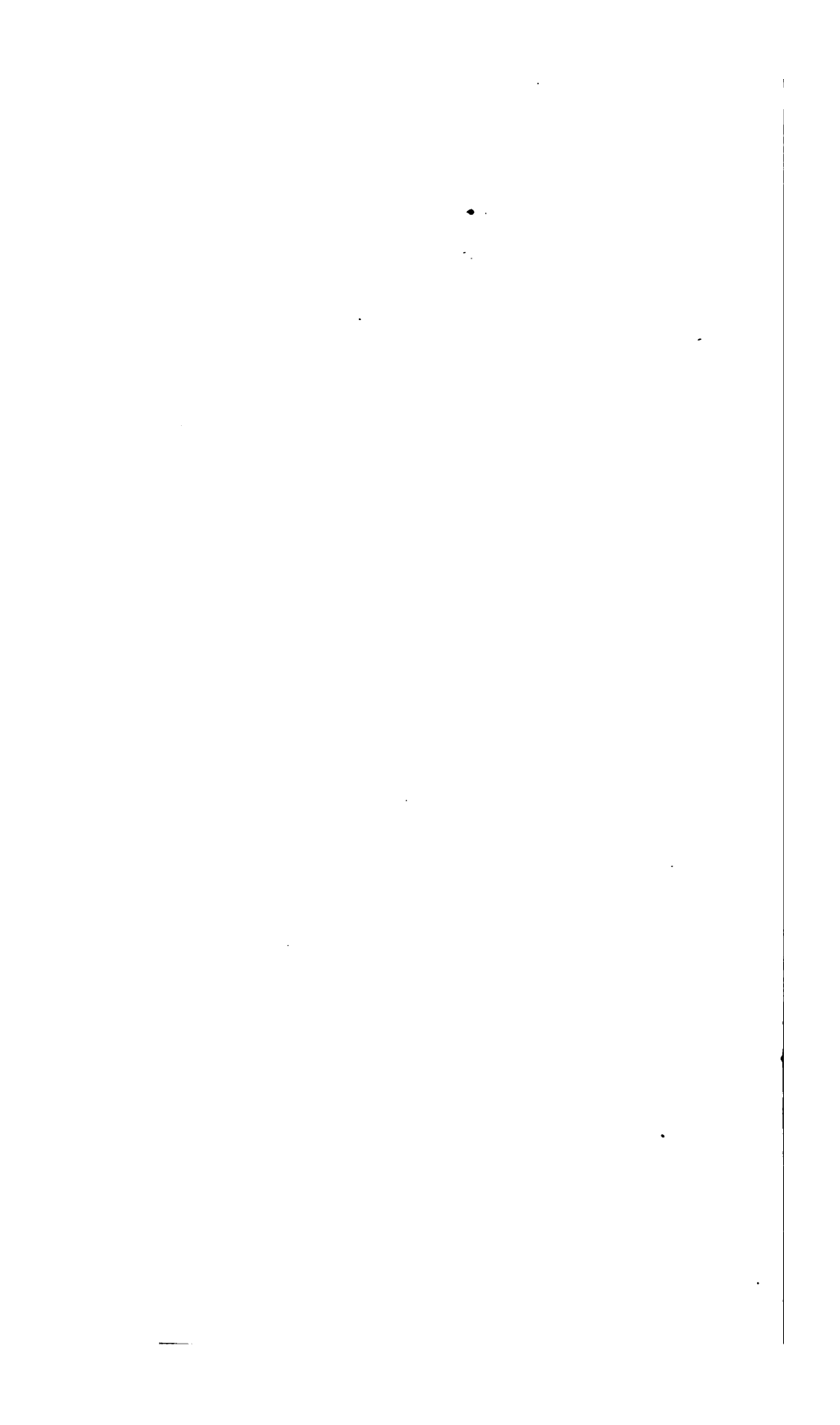
HAB. Collected between Swan River and King George's Sound.

Mr. James Drummond.

The present plant is unquestionably of the same genus of *Rutaceæ* with that figured at TAB. DCCXXIV. It differs, however, remarkably in its clothing. The leaves indeed, except the young ones, are naked; but the branches and ovaries, and all the other parts of the plant which in our *P. stelligerum* are covered with stellated and stipitate pubescence, are here beset with little, sessile, peltate scales of a beautiful structure when seen under a microscope, or they may be considered as rigid radiating hairs, united by a scale-like membrane forming the disc of the scale. There are besides other differences. The flowers are more numerous in the umbel, and much smaller; the petals are more acute; the anthers have a more decided connectivum; the ovaries are freer; the style is shorter and thicker upwards; and the lobes of the stigma are much larger.

Fig. 1, 2. Flowers. f. 3. Stamen. f. 4. Pistil. f. 5. Transverse section of an ovary. f. 6. Front, and—f. 7. side view of a ciliated scale :—all more or less magnified.







TAB. DCCXXVIII.

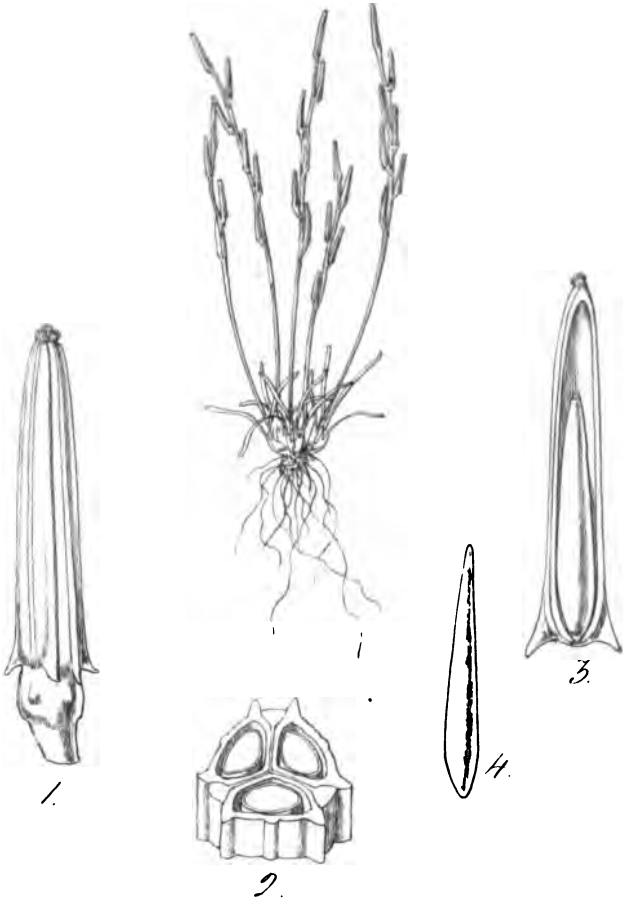
TRIGLOCHIN CENTROCARPUM. *Hook.*

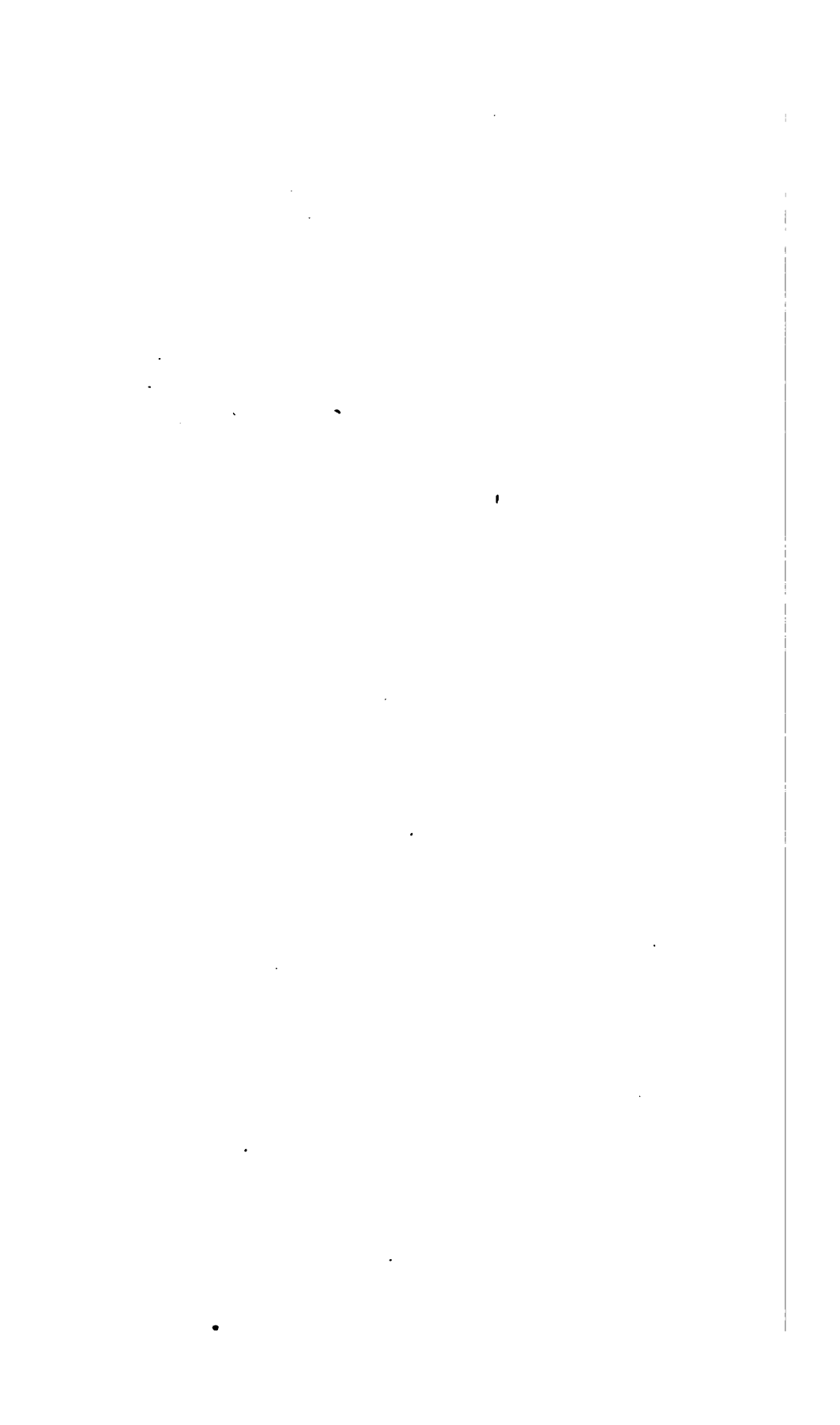
Annuum, radice fibrosa, foliis radicalibus parvis lineari-setaceis obtusis basi dilatato-membranaceis, scapis folio multo longioribus, floribus spicatis, fructibus lineari-pyramidatis 3-locularibus (loculis 3 alternis abortientibus), loculis (seu carpellis) trigonis dorso carinatis, angulis 2 alatis alis basi calcaratis, stigmatibus tribus globosis sessilibus villosio-velutinis.

HAB. Swan River, Western Australia. *Mr. James Drummond*, n. 5, 1845.

We have here a new and very pretty species of *Triglochin*, from Mr. Drummond's last collection of Swan River plants. It is small, but quite distinct from any yet described. The small plants seem to grow in a tufted or cæspitose manner. Leaves $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long, narrow-linear, approaching to setaceous, obtuse, the base singularly dilated, concave and sheathing. Scapes 2-3 inches high, slender, the upper half occupied by the spike of from 5-7 flowers. Our specimens are with immature fruits, so that the perianths are unknown to us; the scars whence the sepals have fallen, only, remaining upon a thickened, fleshy, elongated receptacle, on which rests the elongated linear-pyramidal, 3-celled capsule, crowned with three globular, velvety stigmata. Each perfect cell (or carpel) alternates with an abortive one, and is trigonal, the dorsal surface plane, with a slightly elevated, central line or carina, and on each side a prominent edge or wing, which at the base is prolonged into a short but prominent spur: hence the base of the fruit presents six of these spurs.

Fig. 1. Capsule. *f. 2.* Transverse section of the fruit, showing the three perfect cells or carpels and the three alternating abortive ones. *f. 3.* Vertical section of a cell or carpel. *f. 4.* Immature seed:—*magnified.*





Lobbiana.

N. O. Rosaceæ.

TABS. DCCXXIX, DCCXXX.

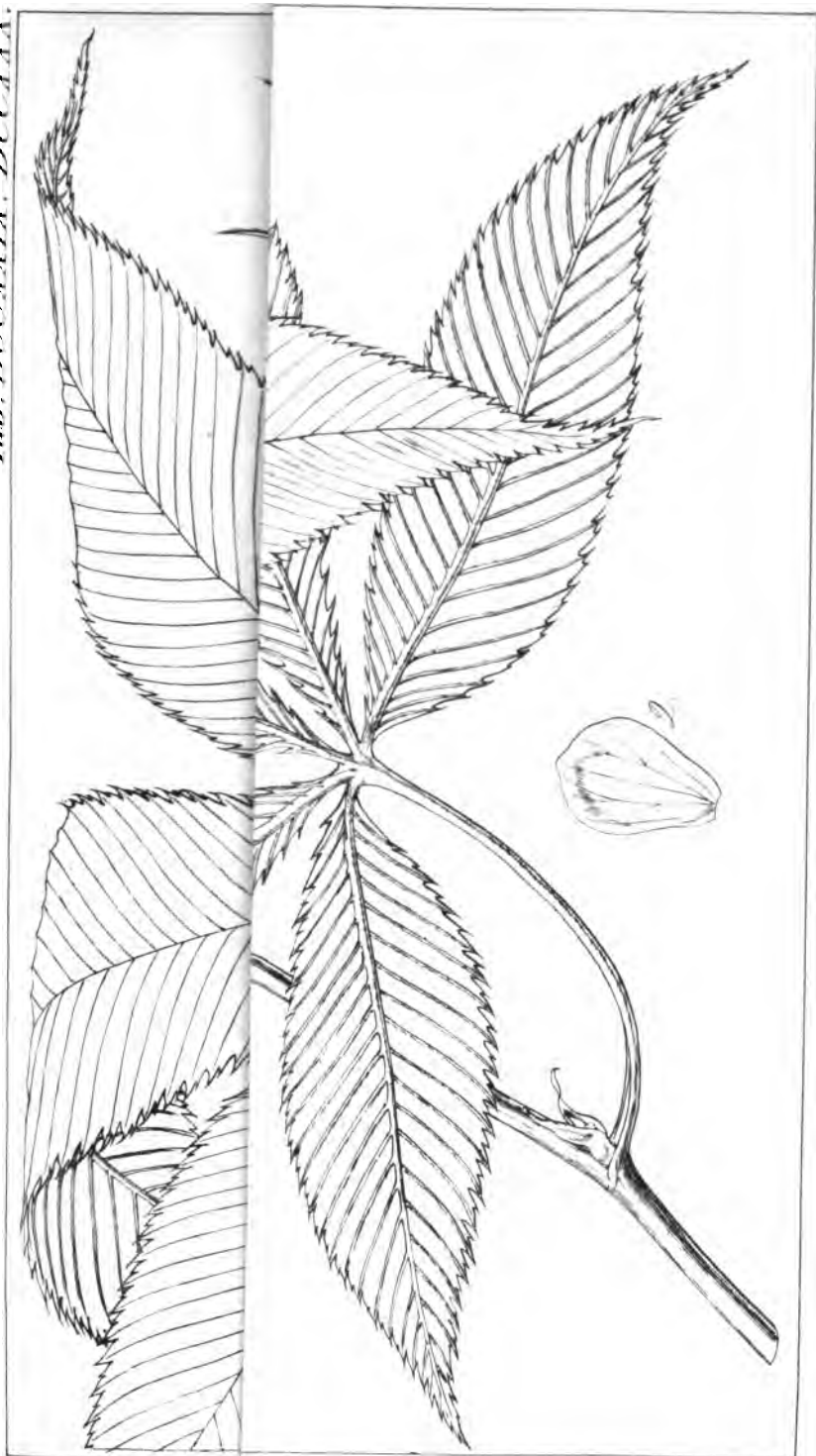
RUBUS PULCHERRIMUS. *Hook.*

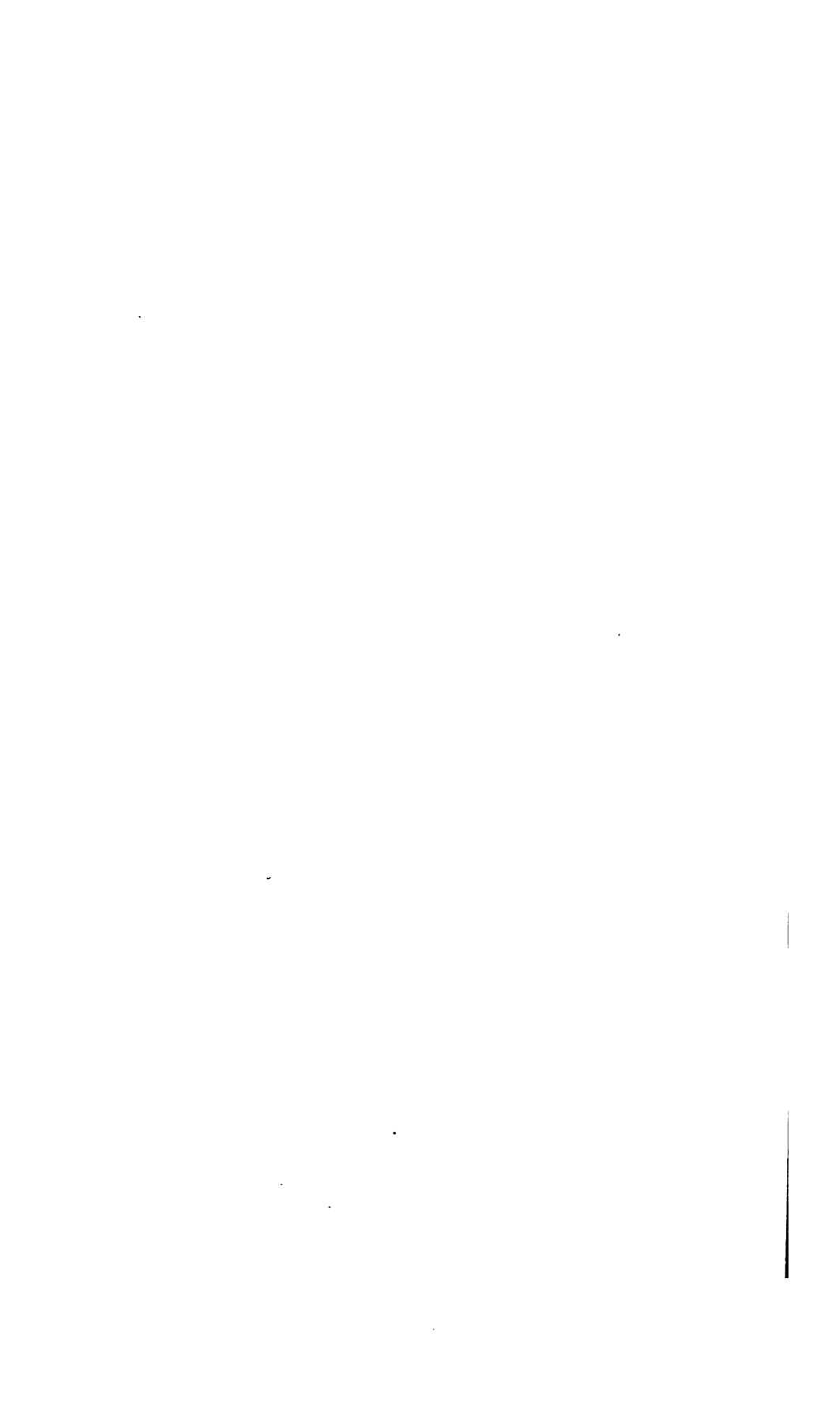
Fruticosus, totus appresso-pubescenti-sericeus, caule terete, foliis longe petiolatis amplis quinato-palmatis, foliolis sessilibus lato-lanceolatis acuminatis ciliato-serratis parallelim nervosis, stipulis lato-subulatis acuminatis membranaceis, pedunculis axillaribus brevissimis pedicellisque bracteatis, floribus compactis cymoso-paniculatis, calycis lobis acuminatissimis, petalis nanis obovato-subrotundis.

HAB. Java. *Thomas Lobb.*

There would be some pleasure in studying the *Rubi* of our country, if any of the species were only half as beautiful as the present, and but a twentieth part as distinct. Besides the elegant form of the leaves, their copious serratures, and the close parallel venation, they are clothed on both sides, as is the whole plant, with a compact, appressed silky down. I find no species described that at all agrees with this plant.

Fig. 1. Flower. f. 2. Petal:—magnified.





Drummondianæ.

N. O. Juncagineæ.

TAB. DCCXXXI.

TRIGLOCHIN CALCITRAPA. *Hook.*

Nanum, cæspitosum, annuum, foliis brevibus lineari-setaceis basi membranaceo-dilatatis, capsulis linearibus 3-ocularibus basi in spinas longas 6 didymas horizontales productis, loculis dorso rotundatis, sepalis ovatis acuminatis.

HAB. Swan River, Western Australia. *Mr. James Drummond.* n. 17, 1845.

At our TAB. DCCXXVIII, is figured a small annual species of *Triglochin* with winged fruit, and that fruit, at the base, produced into six short spines. In the present instance, besides a different shape of fruit (the cells being destitute of wings and rounded at the back), the base is prolonged into six very long horizontal spines, placed in pairs, giving the fruit a miniature resemblance to that instrument of war, the Caltrops, whence is derived the specific name.

Fig. 1. Flower. *f. 2.* Immature fruit or ovary. *f. 3.* Fruit. *f. 4.* Vertical section of the same. *f. 5.* Transverse section of the ovary :—*magnified.*



TAB. DCCXXXII.

MECONOPSIS HETEROPHYLLA. *Benth.*

Glabra, caule folioso, foliis pinnatifidis inferioribus longe petiolatis, radicalium segmentis ovatis integris rarius hic illic fissis, caulinarum oblongis pinnatifidis, supremorum sessilibus linearibus plerumque integris, pedunculis gracilibus elongatis unifloris, floribus parvis, stylo subelongato, stigmate capitato-quadrilobo, capsula obovato-turbinata 4-angulata, valvis 4 intra angulos reflexis.

Meconopsis glabra. Benth. in Hort. Trans. 2nd Ser. v. 1, p. 40.

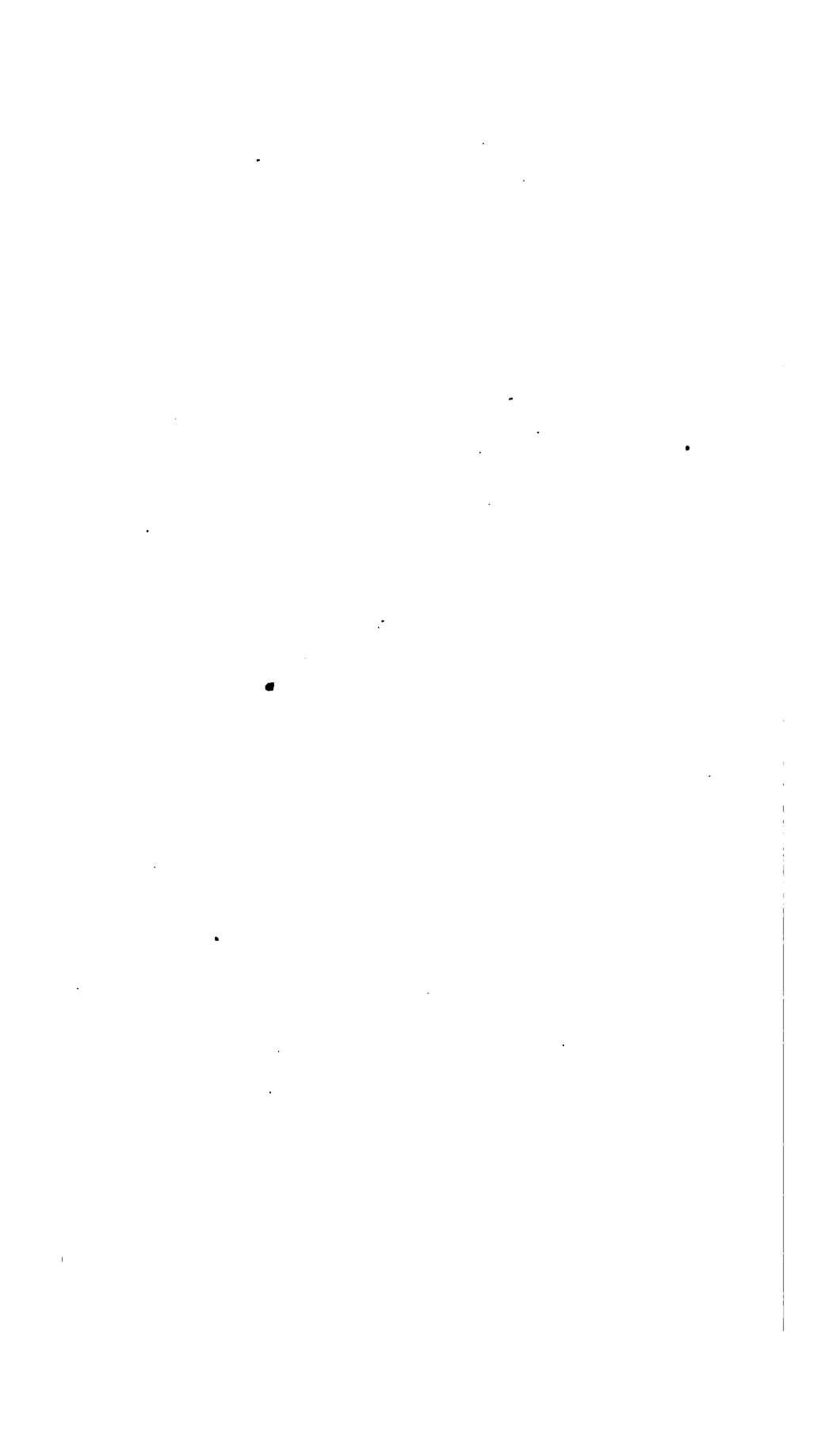
Torr. and Gray, Fl. N. Am. 1, p. 61.

HAB. California. Douglas, Nuttall, Coulter.

A small Californian Papaveraceous plant, with the lower leaves on long petioles; the radical ones are pinnatifid, or almost pinnate, with oval or obovate, entire, or rarely slightly cleft pinnæ; the intermediate stem-leaves are bipinnatifid, their segments linear-oblong; the uppermost, which moreover are sessile, are simply pinnatifid with linear segments, rarely and only the lowest ones again pinnatifid. Peduncles generally terminal, long, slender, the apex drooping while in bud, and then bearing two oval sepals, afterwards the flower becomes erect, and the sepals are caducous. The flower is small; petals red. Stamens about 12. Germen between obovate and turbinate, with four prominent, longitudinal angles, a conspicuous style, and a four-lobed, capitate stigma. The fruit scarcely differs in shape from the germen, except in being longer. It opens by four valves beneath the persistent style, and between the four angles which internally tally with the placentæ.

TAB. DCCXXXII. Upper right-hand figure, a capsule; *nat. size.* *Fig. 1.* Flower. *f. 2.* Pistil. *f. 3.* Ripe capsule:—*magnified.*





TABS. DCCXXXIII, DCCXXXIV.

AGALMYLA STAMINEA. Bl.

GEN. CHAR. AGALMYLA, Br. *Agalmylæ* sp. Bl.—*Calyx* 5-partitus acutus. *Corolla* tubulosa bilabiata. *Stamina* antherifera 2, antheris exsertis, loculis parallelis. *Stigma* bilamellatum (lamellis æqualibus). *Capsula* elongata, valvis strictis. *Semina* pendula, apice nuclei affixa, utrinque monotricha.—Herba *radicans*, foliis *alternis dentatis*. Br.

Agalmyla staminea. Bl. *Bijdr.* 767; Br. in *Horsf. Jav.* p. 116; *De Cand. Prodr.* 9, p. 263.

Justicia parasitica. Lam. *Ill.* 1, p. 42 (not Vahl).

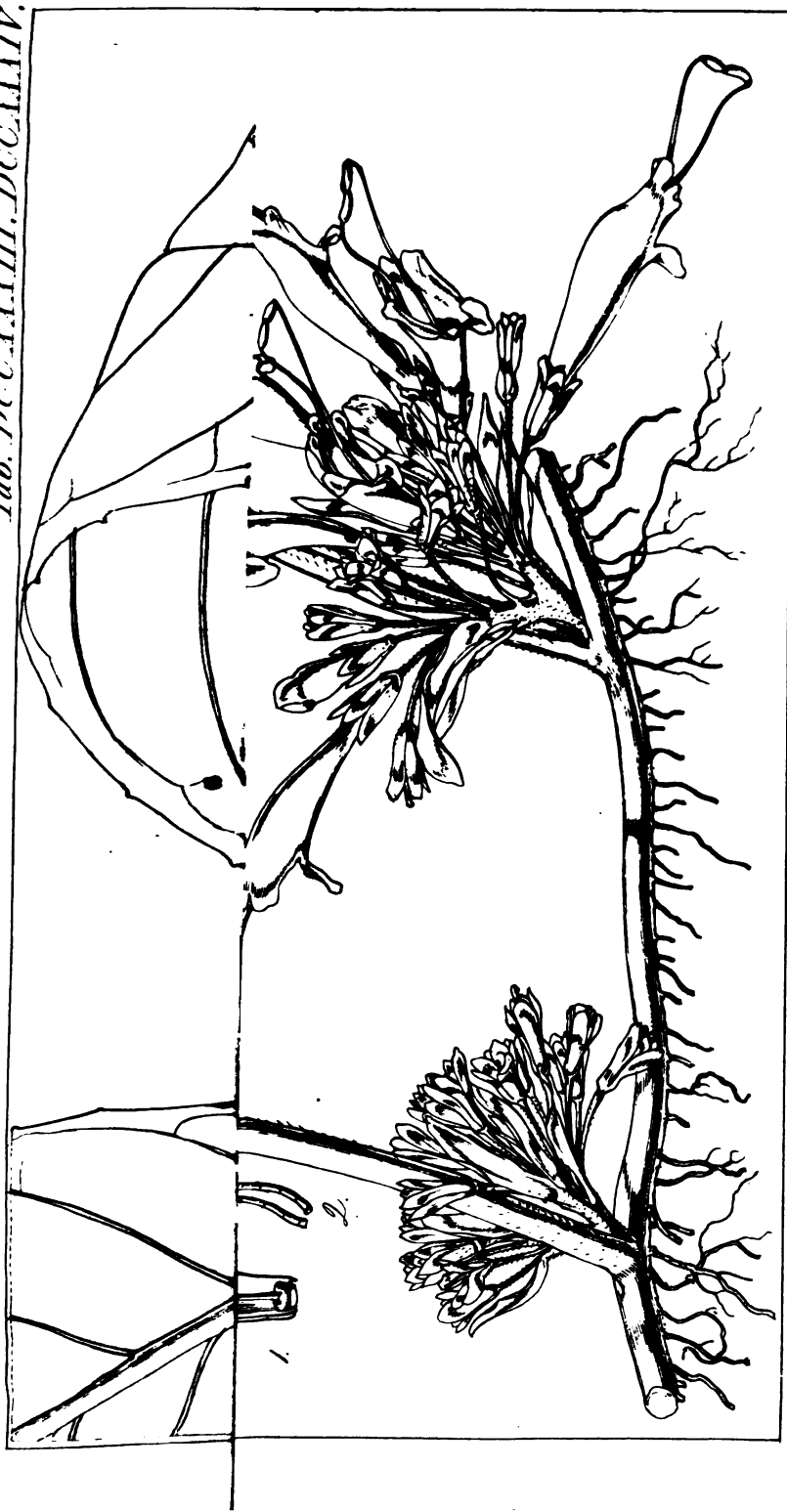
Cyrtandra staminea. Vahl, *Enum.* 1, p. 105.

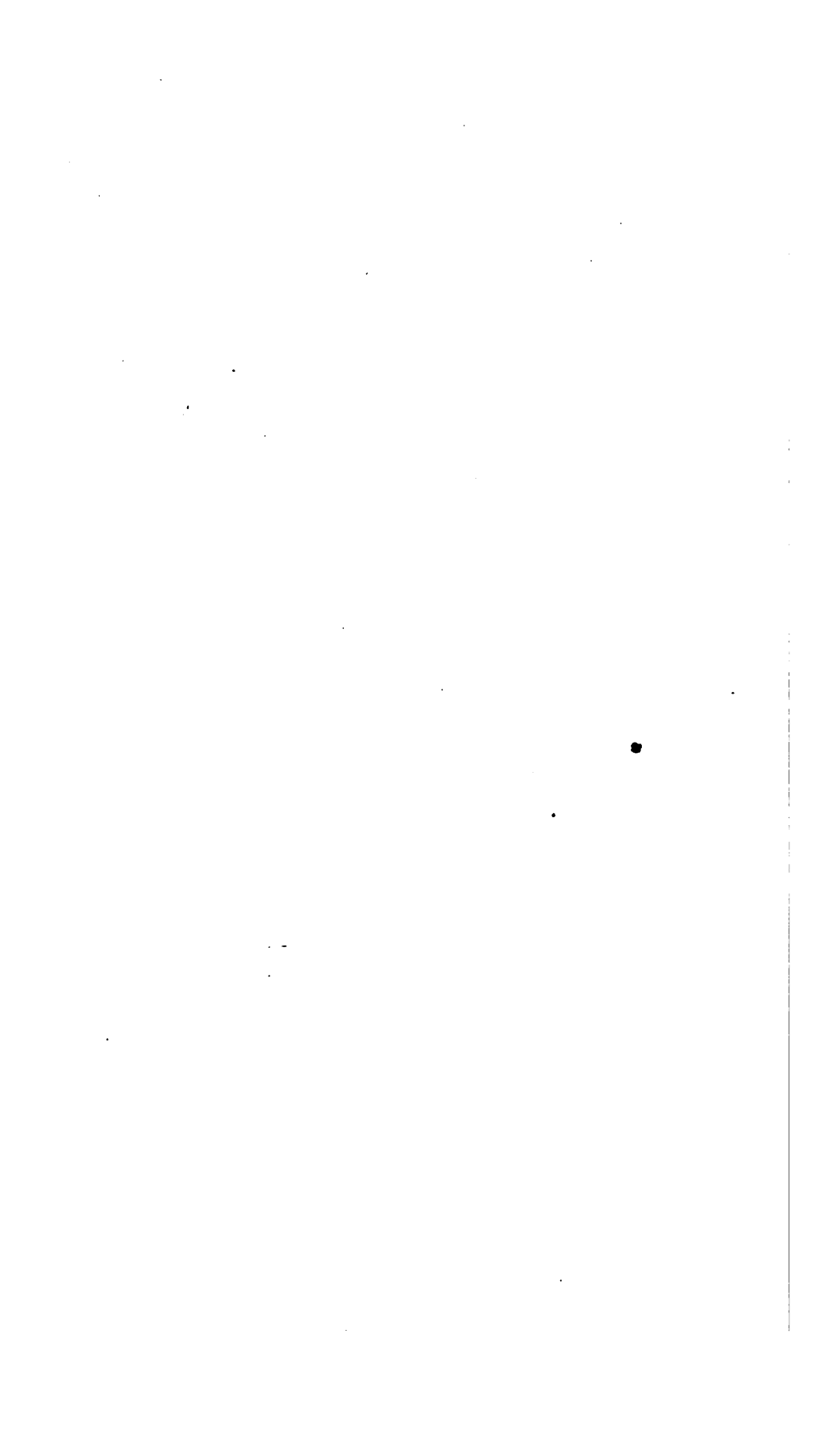
HAB. Java. Blume, Thomas Lobb.

A singular and very beautiful creeping epidendrous plant, with large, petiolated, alternate leaves, and rich clusters of large scarlet flowers, each with two singularly exserted stamens, the linear oblong anthers having a horizontal direction, and they are connected by their apices. The fruit I have not seen, but the ovary I find to arise from a 5-toothed, cup-shaped gland or disc; and within the corolla, a little above the base of the tube, is a circle of jointed subulate hairs, with a small globose gland at the tip.

The genus is well-named by Blume, from *αγαλμα*, an ornament, and *ῥόδον*, a wood or grove, from its being so great an ornament to the woods in which it grows. The distinguished author just mentioned, intended it to include a second species, *A. asperifolia*, Bl., with opposite leaves and didynamous flowers; but this Mr. Brown separates from *Agalmyla*, and consequently modifies Blume's character, as given above.

Fig. 1. Corolla laid open. *f.* 2. Hairs from within the corolla. *f.* 3. Pistil and hypogynous disc or cup:—more or less magnified.







TABS. DCCXXXV, DCCXXXVI.

CYRTANDRA PENDULA. *Bl.*

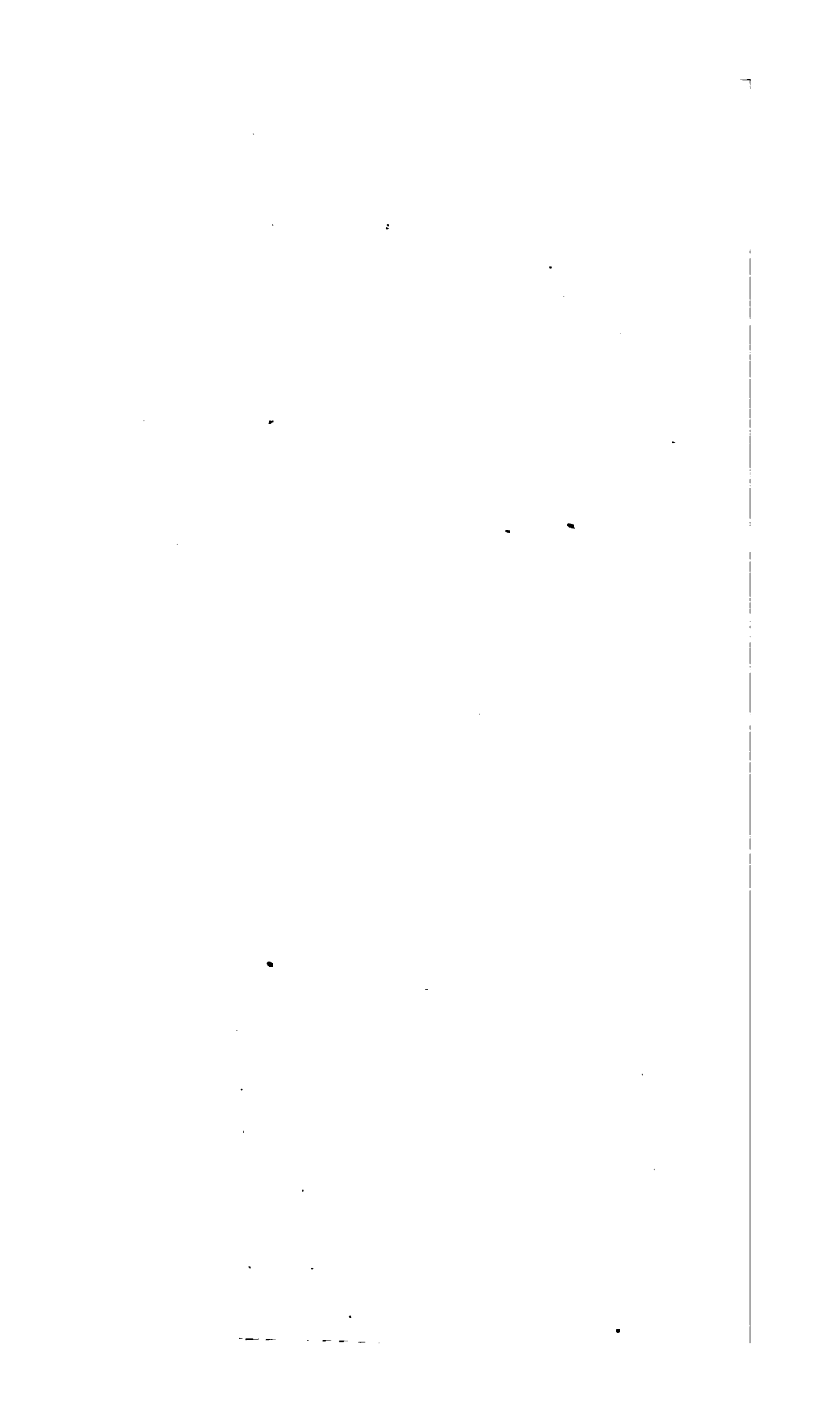
Caule herbaceo inferne repente procumbente, foliis oppositis longe petiolatis elliptico-oblongis acuminatis serratis supra lævibus in venas infra villosiusculis, capitulis involucro 1-phylo inclusis longissime pedunculatis pendulis, calyce 5-fido latere fisso. *DC.*

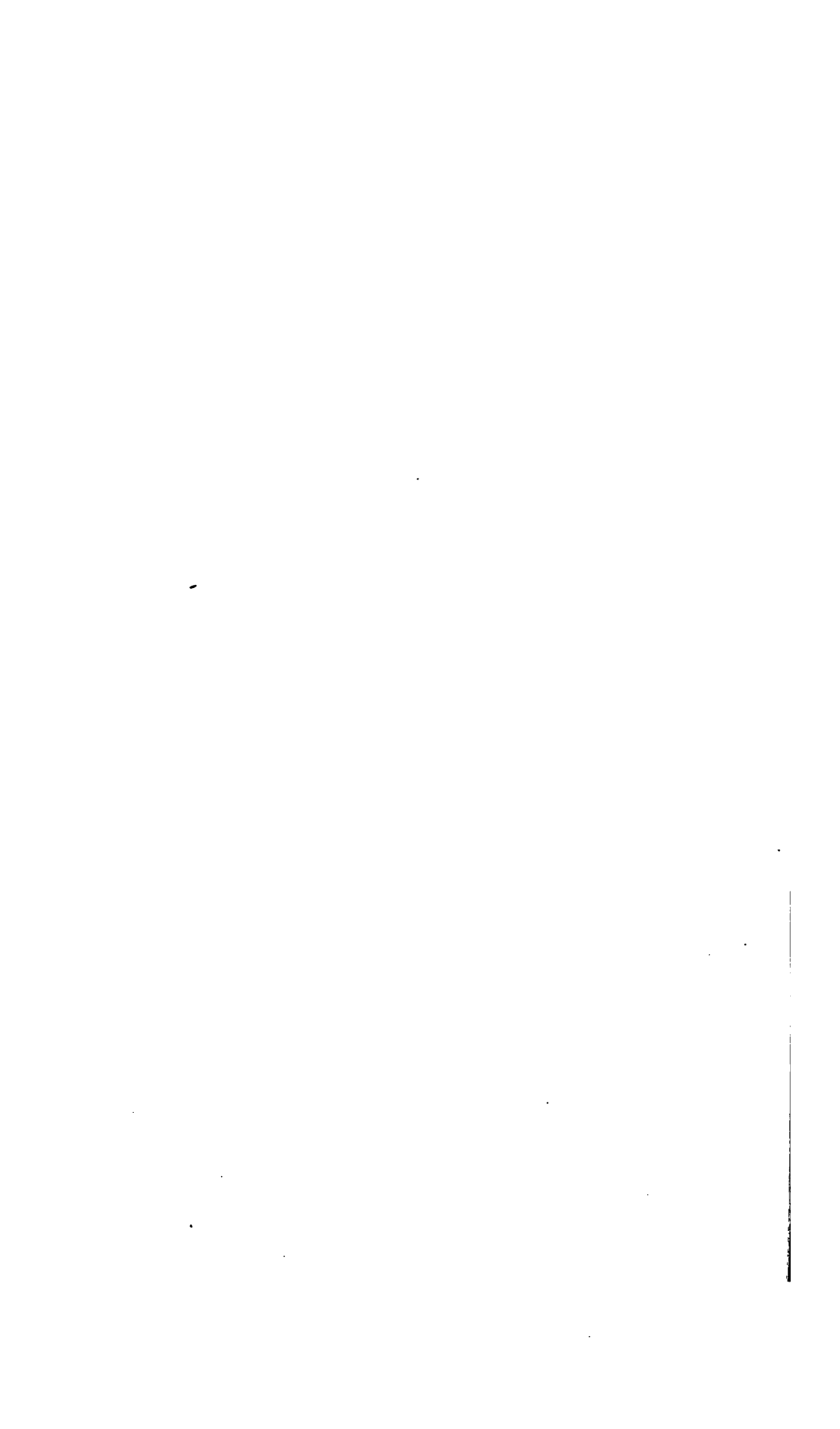
Cyrtandra pendula. “*Bl. Bijdr.* 763.” *De Cand. Prodr.* 9, p. 281.

HAB. Moist mountains of Java. *Blume, Thomas Lobb.*

I feel a little doubtful whether this be the true *C. pendula* of Blume; for the cordate base of the leaves is not noticed, and the peduncles are described as “longissimi.” In the circumstance first mentioned, and the shorter peduncles, our plant agrees better with the *C. bicolor*, Jack, a plant of Sumatra; and it is said of *C. pendula*, “*Affinis C. bicolori* :” so that probably the two are but varieties of one and the same species. The colour of the flowers of *C. pendula* is stated to be, “sordide albus in fundo corollæ punctis purpurascens.”







TAB. DCCXXXVII.

(A).

PHASCUM CRISTATUM. *Hook. et Wils.*

Subacaule, foliis spathulato-lanceolatis acuminatis inciso-dentatis laciniis dentato-ciliatis nervosis dorso cristatis, capsula immersa subsessili.

HAB. Swan River, West Australia. *James Drummond.*

Planta minima, vix $\frac{1}{16}$ unc. 6-9-phylla, junior filis confervoideis vel pseudo-cotyledonibus stipata. *Folia* erecta, subsecunda, concaviuscula, supra medium dilatata, profunde inciso-dentata, laciniis iterum dentato-ciliata, costa basi pallida evanescente superne validiore dorsoque ciliato-cristata percussa, læte viridia, areolatione laxa. *Vaginula* subrotunda, rufo-fusca. *Pedicellus* brevissimus. *Capsula* (in specimine nostro immaturo) ovato-globosa, acutiuscula. *Calyptra* campanulata, rufo-fusca. *Planta* mascula ad pedem fœminæ, gemmiformis.

Allied to *P. inherens*, from which it differs in the remarkable structure of its leaves, which are beautifully jagged and ciliated.

(A). *Fig.* 1. Plant; *nat. size.* *f.* 2. Fertile plant. *f.* 3, 4. Leaves. *f.* 5. Ditto, the foliage being removed:—*magnified.*

(B).

PHASCUM EXIGUUM. *Hook et Wils.*

Subacaule, foliis subsecundis subulato-setaceis nervosis integerimis, capsula subexserta nutante.

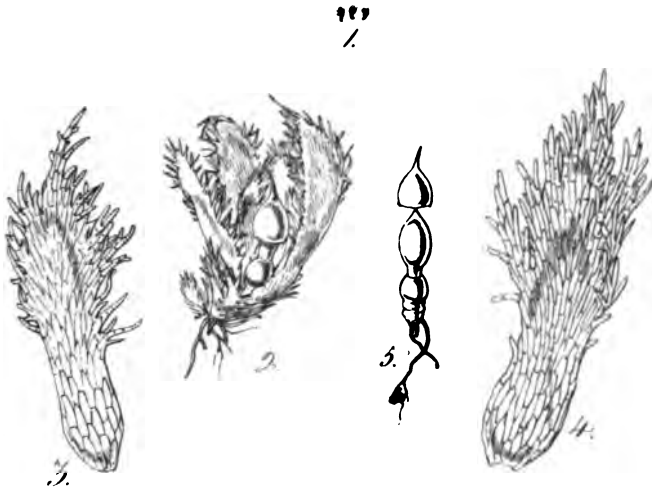
HAB. Swan River, West Australia. *James Drummond.*

Planta exigua, $\frac{1}{16}$ ad $\frac{1}{8}$ unc. 8-12-phylla. *Folia* basi ovato-lanceolata, nervo in subulam angustam longissimam educto. *Seta* pro more crassa, arcuato-inflexa. *Capsula* subglobosa, apiculata. *Calyptra* conico-campanulata, integra vel latere fissa, rufo-brunnea. *Planta* mascula gemmiformis ad basin fœminæ.

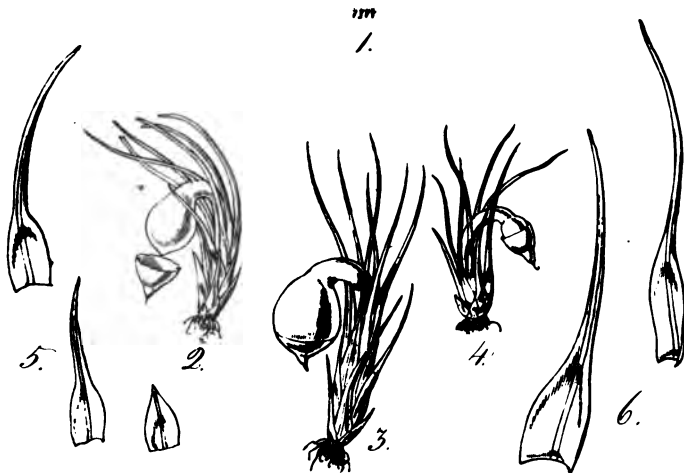
Our specimens are not sufficiently ripe to determine whether this Moss really belongs to the present genus. If rightly referred hither, it differs from *P. flexuosum*, Schwaegr., its nearest ally, in the narrower and longer leaves, stout arcuate seta, globose capsule, and small reddish calyptra. The capsule, in a very young state, is ovate-acuminate, with a remarkably broad, abrupt base, resembling an apophysis.

(B). *Fig.* 1. Plants; *nat. size.* *f.* 2, 3, 4. Plants; *magnified.* *f.* 5, 6. Leaves; more *magnified*: from different parts of the plant.

A.



B.



TAB. DCCXXXVIII.

(A).

SCHISTIDIUM ARCUATUM. *Hook. et Wils.*

Caule apice arcuato simplici, foliis trifariam imbricatis appressis rhomboideo-ovatis obtusiusculis denticulatis nervo subcontinuo, capsula exserta pendula subglobosa.

HAB. Swan River, West Australia. *James Drummond.*

Plantæ fertiles pusillæ, lineares et ultra; steriles duplo longiores. *Caulis* fertilis basi erectus, apice arcuato-inflexus. *Folia* arcte trifariam imbricata, appressa, carinato-concava, margine minutissime denticulata, nervo valido subcontinuo instructa; perichætialia lanceolato-acuminata, subfalcata. *Vaginula* subcylindrica. *Seta* brevis curvata, superne incrassata. *Capsula* (cum operculo) pyriformi-globosa, obtusiuscula, pendula, medio dehiscens, rufo-brunnea. *Calyptra* conico-mitræformis, membranacea, luteola. *Sporæ* majusculæ.

(A). *Fig.* 1. Plants; *nat. size.* *f.* 2, 2. Ditto; *magnified*: with separate calyptra and sporules. *f.* 3—6. Leaves from different parts of the plant; *more magnified.* *f.* 7. Separate capsule, seta, and vaginula:—*magnified.*

(B).

SCHISTIDIUM PULCHELLUM. *Hook. et Wils.*

Caule ramoso subincurvo, foliis imbricatis julaceis appressis ovatis apiculato-acuminatis integerrimis, nervo subcontinuo, capsula exserta pendula pyriformi, operculo conico-acuminato.

HAB. Swan River, West Australia. *James Drummond.*

Planta *S. arcuato* duplo longior, gracilior, nitida. *Caulis* lenissime curvatus, hic illic ramos erectos filiformes, surculis sterilibus similes, proferens. *Folia* arcte imbricata, nec trifaria, appressa, ovato-rotunda, brevissime acuminata, integerrima; nervo in foliis caulinis subcontinuo in ramulinis abbreviato; perichætialia ovato-lanceolata, longe acuminata. *Vaginula* cylindrica. *Seta* brevissima incurva, superne incrassata. *Capsula* pyriformis, pendula, rufo-brunnea. *Operculum* luteum, capsula duplo brevius. *Calyptra* conico-mitræformis, subcoriacea, lutea.

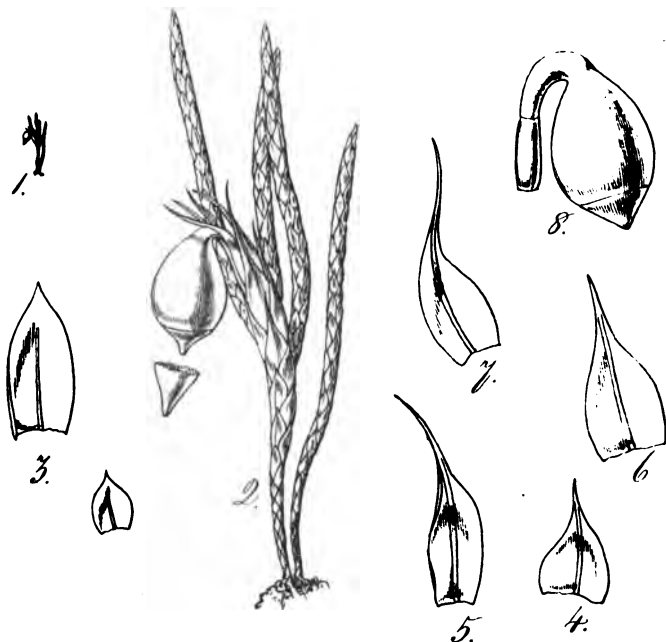
Similar to *S. arcuatum* in general aspect, but essentially distinguished by the entire, acute leaves, which are not at all trifarious, and by the pyriform capsule and small pointed operculum. The leaves resemble those of *Gymnostomum julaceum*, Hook.

(B). *Fig.* 1. Plant; *nat. size.* *f.* 2. The same; *magnified*: with calyptra separate. *f.* 3—7. Leaves from different parts of the plant; *more highly magnified.* *f.* 8. Capsule, seta, and vaginula:—*ditto.*

A.



B.





TAB. DCCXXXIX.

(A).

WEISSIA PALLENS. *Hook. et Wils.*

Foliis suberectis lineari-lanceolatis integerrimis evanidinerviis, capsula suberecta pyriformi, operculo conico-rostellato.

HAB. Swan River, West Australia. *James Drummond.*

Caules cæspitiosi, subramosi, 2-3 lineas. *Folia* laxè reticulata, siccitate vix tortilia, luteola. *Seta* 2-linearis, pallide rubella. *Capsula* pyriformis, siccitate subcylindrica, sub orem paululum constricta, badia. *Peristomii* dentes 16, pyramidati, rubri. *Operculum* breve, basi conicum oblique rostellatum.

(A). *Fig.* 1. Plant; *nat. size.* *f.* 2. The same; *magnified.* *f.* 3, 4. Leaves; more *magnified.* *f.* 5. Capsule, with operculum, and—*f.* 6. Capsule from which the operculum is removed; *ditto.* *f.* 7. Portion of the peristome, and sporules:—highly *magnified.*

(B).

ORTHODONTIUM SULCATUM. *Hook. et Wils.*

Foliis patenti-recurvis lineari-lanceolatis subplanis integerrimis evanidinerviis, capsula inclinata elliptico-oblonga brevicolla siccitate sulcata, operculo conico-rostellato.

HAB. Swan River, West Australia. *James Drummond.*

Caules cæspitiosi, 2-lineares. *Folia* patentia, recurva, siccitate vix mutata, nervo subcontinuo, nitida, flavescenti-viridia. *Seta* semiuncialis, e luteo rufescens, nitida. *Capsula* brevicolla, elliptico-oblonga, basi attenuata, siccitate evidenter sulcata, rufo-brunnea. *Peristomii* externi dentes 16, oblongi, trabeculati, ferruginei: interni membrana basilaris brevis, processus 16 lanceolati peristomio externo paulo longiores, concolores. *Operculum* conico-brevirostre, rostro obliquo, capsula sextuplo brevius. *Sporæ* minimæ, rutilantes.

Allied to *O. lineare*, Schwaegr.; but differing essentially from that and the other species, in the furrowed capsule. The leaves also are shorter and not gradually tapering.

(B). *Fig.* 1. Plant; *nat. size.* *f.* 2. the same; *magnified.* *f.* 3, 4. Leaves; more *magnified.* *f.* 5. Vaginula; *ditto.* *f.* 6. Capsule, with operculum; *ditto.* *f.* 7. Portion of the peristome:—highly *magnified.*

(C).

FABRONIA TOMENTOSA. *Hook et Wils.*

Foliis ovato-lanceolatis longe piliformi-acuminatis ciliatis, capsula subglobosa, operculo planiusculo.

HAB. Swan River, West Australia. *James Drummond.*

Caulis pusillus, vage ramosus. *Folia* erecto-patentia, confertim imbricata, subpilifera, pilis longis pulcherrime ciliata, basi nervo brevi obsoleto instructa; perichætalia elliptico-oblonga, apice inciso-serrata. *Calyptra* albida, dimidiata.

This beautiful species differs from all others in the very long filiform processes at the margin of its leaf, in which it most resembles *F. Personii*, but that has the leaves much narrower than in our Moss.

(C). *Fig.* 1. Plant; *nat. size.* *f.* 2. Leaf; *magnified.* *f.* 3. Perichætial leaves; *ditto.* *f.* 4, 5. Capsules with and without an operculum; *ditto.*

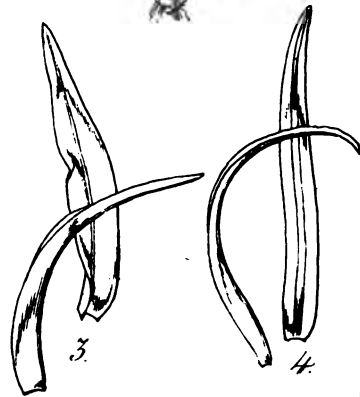
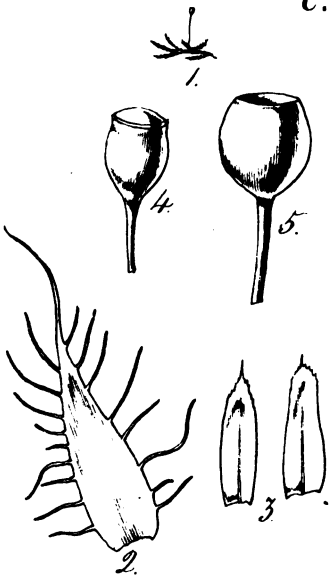
A



B.



C.



Lobbiana.

N. O. *Vacciniæ*.

TAB. DCCXL.

VACCINIUM JAVANICUM. *Hook.*

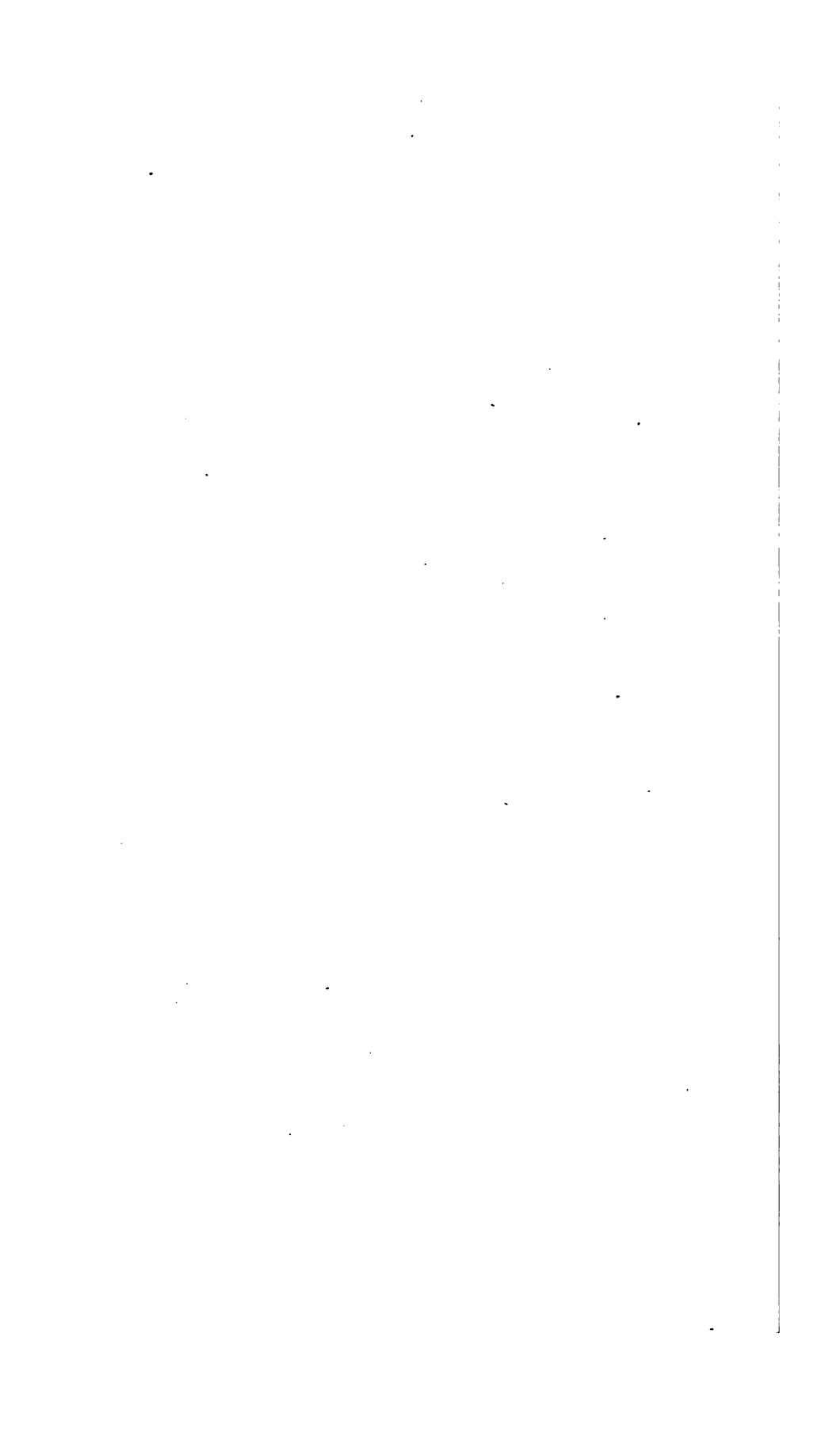
Glabrum, ramis angulatis fuscis nitidis, foliis remotis coriaceis sempervirentibus obovato-lanceolatis acutis integerrimis oblique venosis marginibus tenui-recurvatis basi in petiolum perbreve attenuatis, racemis ebracteatis solitariis axillaribus folio brevioribus, pedicellis flore brevioribus, dentibus calycinis brevissimis, corolla elliptica ore 5-fido, staminum filamentis lato-subulatis hirsutis, antherarum loculis muticis apice longe tubulosis apice inæqualiter subtrifidis, stylo incluso.

HAB. Mount Salak, Java. *Thomas Lobb.*

An inhabitant of mountain regions in Java; and, as far as I can discover, a hitherto undescribed species. The leaves are coriaceous, glossy above, opaque beneath; the margin with a slightly reflexed edge. Racemes shorter than the leaves, with from 10-12 drooping flowers. Pedicels short. Ovary inferior, small, hemispherical, crowned by very indistinct calycine teeth. Corolla almost exactly elliptical; the mouth with five, small, spreading segments or teeth. Stamens and thick style included. Filaments broadly subulate, clothed, especially on the anterior side, with long, copious hairs. Anther-cells without awns, terminating upwards in a long tube, with about three unequal teeth at the mouth.

Fig. 1. Flower. *f. 2.* Calyx and pistil. *f. 3.* Stamen:—*magnified.*





TABS. DCCXLI, DCCXLII.

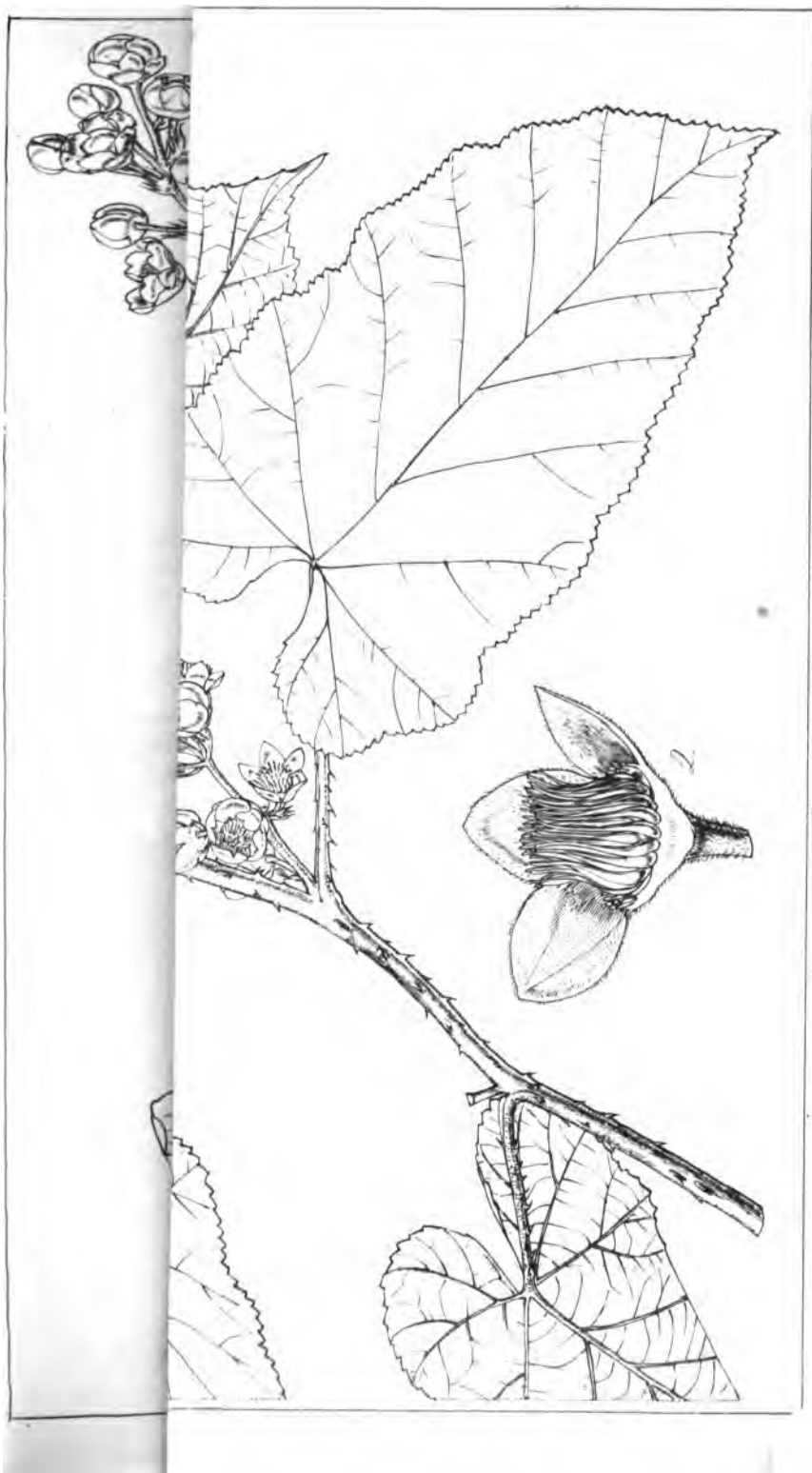
RUBUS LOBBIANUS. *Hook.*

Scandens fruticosus, ramis subteretibus petiolis pedunculisque pubescentibus aculeolatis aculeolis deflexis, foliis ovato-cordatis brevi-acuminatis subsinuatis dentatis basi profunde bilobis supra glabris canescenti-albis reticulatim venosis, paniculis axillaribus folio brevioribus seu terminalibus elongatis compositis bracteatis, bracteis oblongis fimbriatofissis, floribus (parvis), calycis lobis ovatis acutis pubescentibus, petalis calyce duplo longioribus obovatis concavis apice bilobis, filamentis dilatatis, stylis elongatis numerosissimis.

HAB. Java. *Thomas Lobb.*

There are several species of *Rubus* from the Malay Islands; but not one that agrees with the present, a native of Java, which I have consequently named in compliment to its discoverer, Mr. Thomas Lobb, one of the collectors sent out by Mr. Veitch of the Exeter Nursery. It belongs to the same group with *R. Moluccanus*, L., *R. elongatus*, Sm., &c., which are peculiar to the Indian archipelago.

Fig. 1. Flower. *f. 2.* Section of the calyx with pistils. *f. 3.* Petal. *f. 4.* Stamen :—*magnified.*





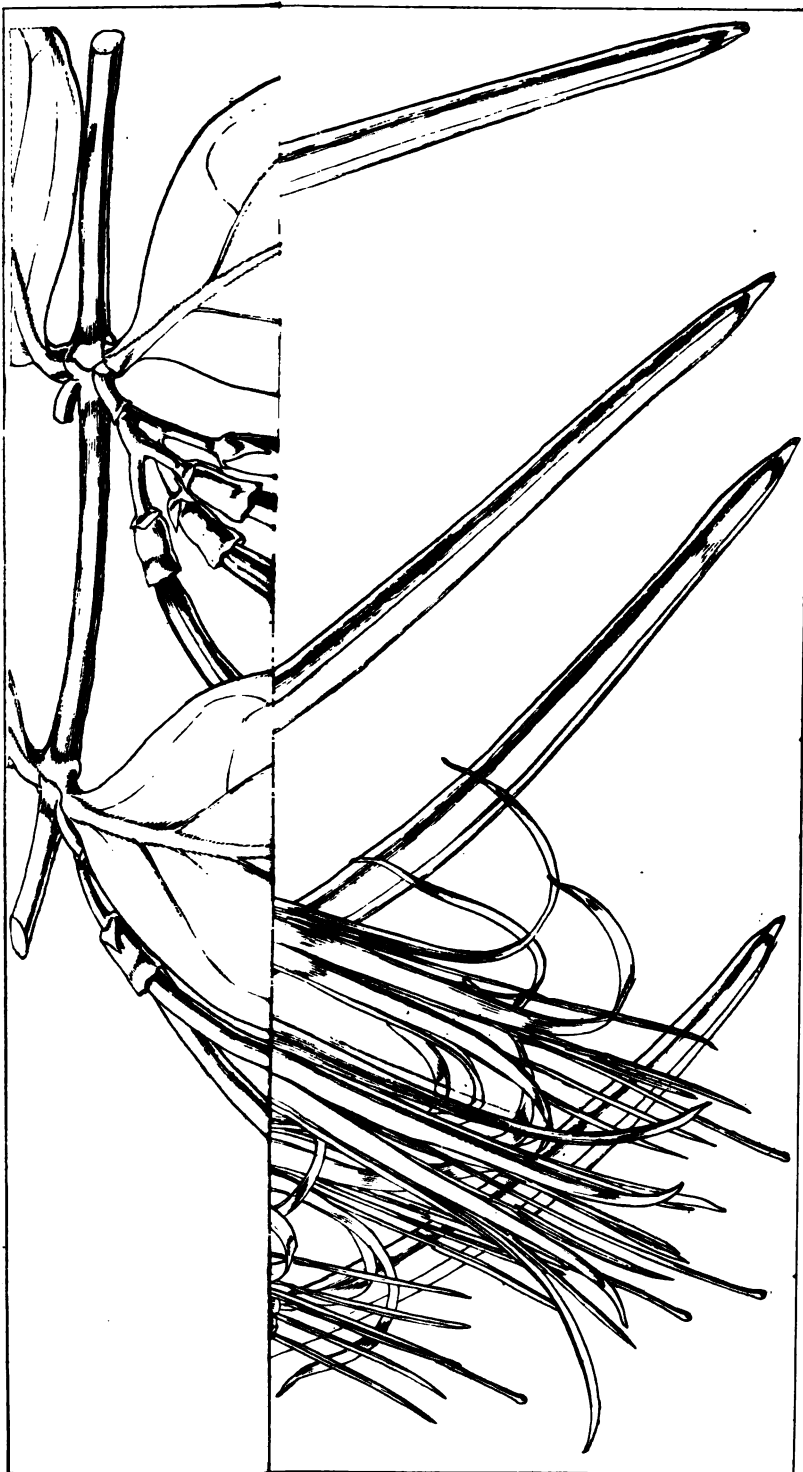
TABS. DCCXLIII, DCCXLIV.

LORANTHUS MACRANTHUS. *Hook.*

Hexamerus, caule tereti, foliis brevissime petiolatis orbiculari-ovalibus coriaceis, pedunculis bisdichotomis axillaribus, calyce unibracteato, bractea ovata calyce brevior, corollis omnium longissimis (pedalibus !), petalis anguste linearibus apice attenuatis liberis reflexis, staminibus petala subæquantibus stylo brevioribus, antheris lineari-angustissimis basi fissis.

HAB. Andes of Quito. *Prof. W. Jameson, n. 244.*

On first inspection of this plant, I was led to refer it to *L. grandiflorus*, R. and P., Fl. Peruv. 3, p. 45, t. 263; but that has only five petals, which are dilated towards the apex; a bractea longer than the ovary, much shorter flowers; but, above all, anthers of quite a different character, short, oblong, fixed to the filament by the middle of the back: whereas, in our plant, the anthers are very long, slender, tapering, and fixed by their base to the filament. The corolla is of an extraordinary length (12 inches), and appears still more remarkable in bud before the petals have separated, which they do only at the extremity, the rest of the corolla forming almost a cylindrical tube. Still nearer to our plant, in some respects, is the *L. dichotomus*, R. and P. (l. c. p. 45, t. 274); but that has larger leaves, corollas not half so long, shorter and broader anthers, and not "basifixæ."



TAB. DCCXLV.

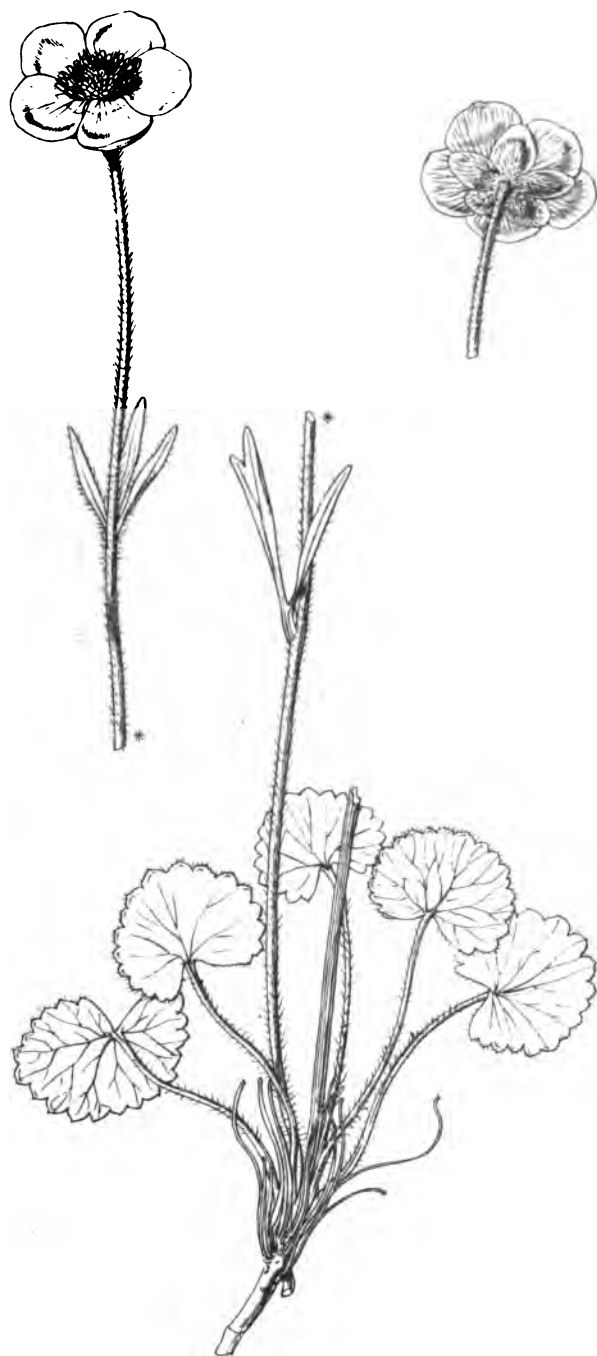
RANUNCULUS PERUVIANUS. *Pers.*

Radice descendente subfibrosa, foliis radicalibus longe petiolatis subpilosis orbiculari-reniformibus crenatis, caulinis sessilibus in lobos lineares integros partitis, calyce appresso-villosissimo.

Ranunculus Peruvianus. Pers. Syn. Pl. 2, p. 103. H. B. K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Am. 5, p. 44. Deless. Ic. Select. 1, p. 37. De Cand. Prodr. 1, p. 34.

HAB. Peru, and in moist places on Antisana; *Humboldt*. Andes of Quito; *Prof. W. Jameson, n. 1.*

I have not seen the fruit of this pretty *Ranunculus*. De Candolle says of it, "Carpella ovato-compressa, minima, lævia." Delessert's figure, which represents a much finer plant than that here given, exhibits the carpels as rather large than otherwise. The petals are five, subrotund; and the very hairy calyx is appressed to the corolla.





TAB. DCCXLVI.

(A).

HOOKERIA FISSIDENTOIDES. Hook. et Wils.

Caule pinnatim ramoso, ramis complanatis rigidiusculis, foliis subdistichis lanceolato-ligulatis acutis binerviis apice subserratis, seta lævi, capsula ovato-cernua, operculo rostrato, calyptra glabra.

HAB. Woods, interior of Manchester, Jamaica, Dec. 1843. *W. Purdie*.

Caulis 1-2 uncialis, depressus, pinnatim ramosus, ramis complanatis; ramulis brevibus pinnæformibus, siccitate rigidis. *Folia* conferta rigidula, nitentia, læte viridia siccitate stricta, lateralia erecto-patentia, cætera appressa, basi ovata concava superne ligulata plana acuta vel brevissime acuminata, fere ad apicem binervia, areolis oblongis, minimis; *perichætialia* e basi ovata ligulata acuta serrata binervia. *Seta* semiuncialis, rufo-brunnea. *Operculum* capsulam subæquans, longirostrum. *Calyptra* albida, basi multifida.

Allied perhaps to *H. nitens*, Hornsch. in Fl. Bras; but that has the leaves recurved at the apex, and strongly serrate. It exhibits a striking resemblance to some species of *Fissidens*.

TAB. DCCXLVI. (A). Plants; *nat. size*. Fig. 1. Leaves. *f.* 2, 3. Perichætium and leaves. *f.* 4. Capsule, with calyptra. *f.* 5. Capsule, with operculum:—*magnified*.

Cumingiana.

N. O. Musci.

(B).

MACROMITRION BRACHIATUM. Hook. et Wils.

Caule repente, ramis sterilibus brevibus fertilibus elongatis, ramorum steriliū foliis patule incurvis lanceolato-oblongis obtusis mucronatis, fertiliū patentibus ovato-oblongis acutis, capsula immersa erecta oblonga gymnostoma, operculo conico-rostellato, calyptra conico-mitræformi pilosissima.

HAB. Philippine Islands, on the bark of trees. *Cuming*, n. 2195.

Caulis 3-4 uncialis. *Rami* steriles $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. longi; fertiles unciales erecti, apice innovando ramulosi. *Folia* ramorum steriliū multifaria, confertissima, ligulata, carinata, integerrima, obtusa, nervo valido rubello in mucronem brevem exeunte, siccitate contorta, saturate viridia subopaca, areolis rotundis minimis: fertiliū breviora dissita, quinquefaria, patentia, substricta, siccitate incurvo-appressa, nervosa; *perichætialia* elliptica, vaginantia, apice ciliato-denticulata. *Capsula* immersa, in vaginulam brevissimam subsessilis, badia. *Operculum* capsulæ tertiam partem metiens conicum, rostello recto. *Calyptra* operculo duplo longior, basi suboctofida, pilis numerosis flexuosis flavis obtecta.

A very remarkable Moss, to which we have seen nothing analogous except *Schlotheimia tecta* (Hook. and Wils.) found in Brazil by Mr. Gardner, which has also an immersed capsule.

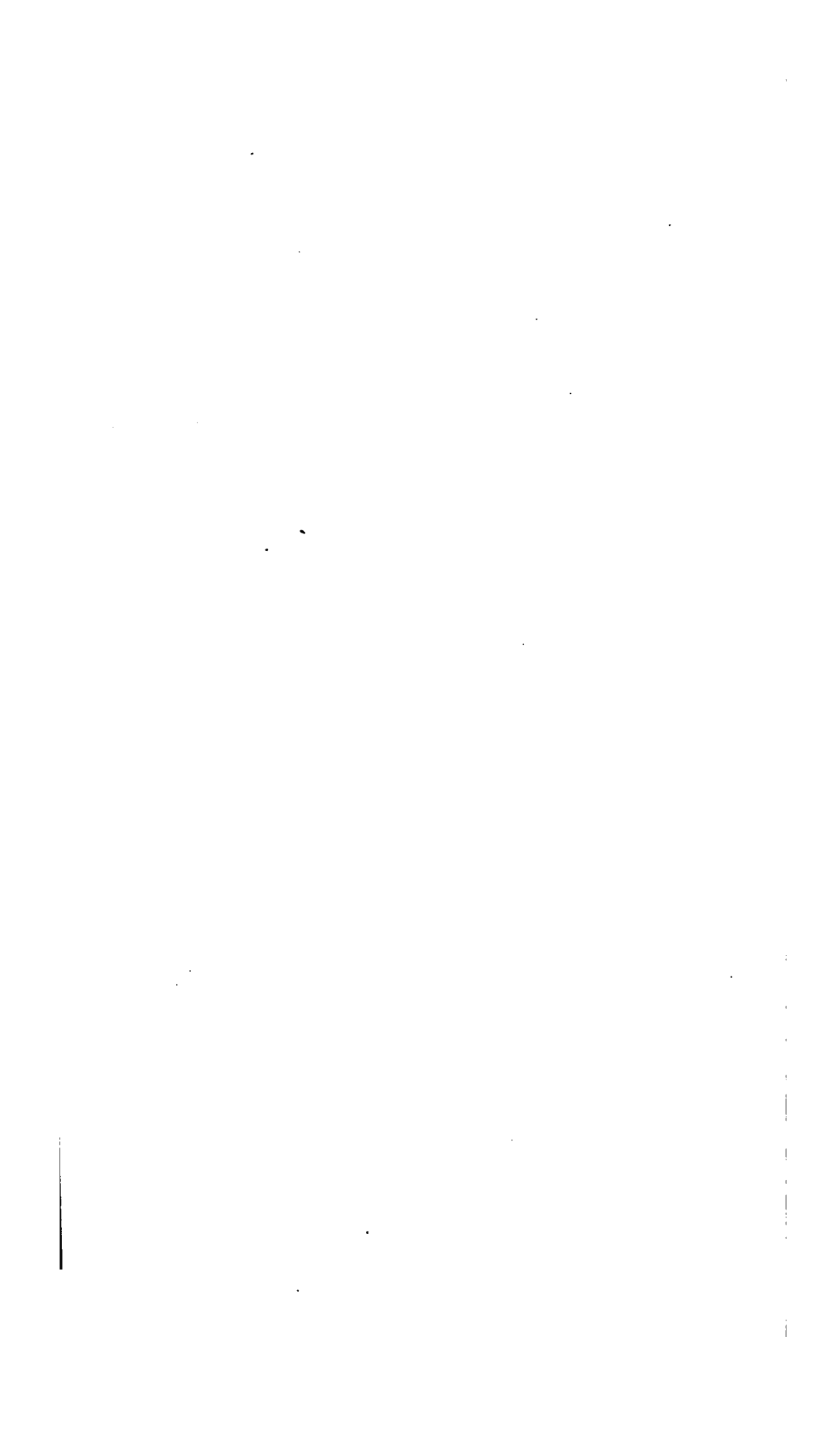
(B). Plant: *nat. size*. Fig. 1. Leaf. *f.* 2. Small portion of the plant, with leaves. *f.* 3. Smaller leaf. *f.* 4. Capsule, operculum and calyptra. *f.* 5. Perichætial leaves:—*magnified*.

A.



B.





TAB. DCCXLVII.

ARALIA POLARIS. *Hombr. et Jacquin.*

Polygama herbacea inermis, tota setis mollibus laxis obsita, foliis (maximis) longe petiolatis orbiculari-reniformibus basi profunde cordatis marginibus multilobatis, lobis 3-5-dentatis dentibus subacutis, umbellis copiosis compositis partialibus multiradiatis globosis, involucris foliaceis, floribus densis, fructibus depresso-sphæricis exsuccis suberosis atris nitidis.
Hook. fil. Bot. Antarct. Voy. v. 1, p. 19.

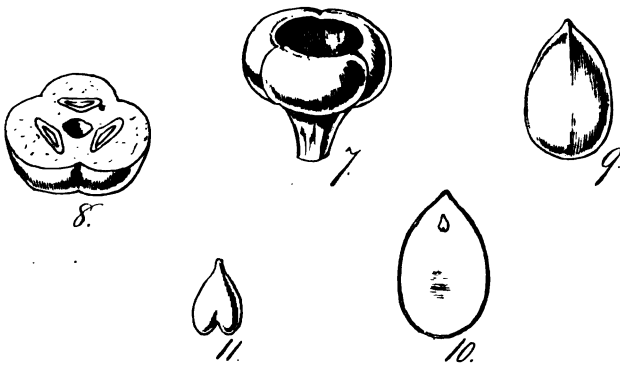
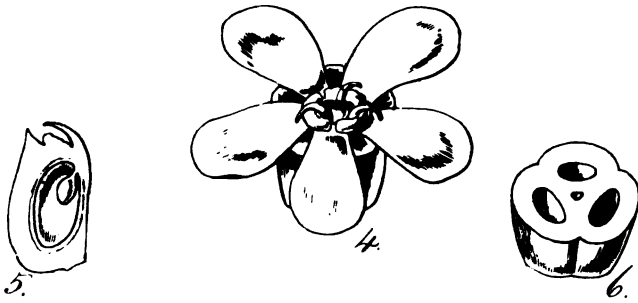
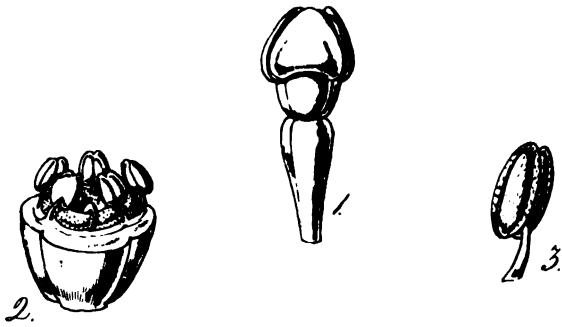
Aralia polaris. Hombr. et Jacq. in Voy. au Pole Sud, Bot., Phaner. t. 2 (plate only).

HAB. Lord Auckland's Group and Campbell's Island, Antarctic Ocean; covering large tracts of ground with its ample and shining green foliage. *Hombron and Jacquinot; J. D. Hooker.*

An excellent representation of an umbel of this remarkable plant, is given in the work above quoted of Hombron and Jacquinot; and the species is fully described in the "Botany of the Antarctic Voyage;" where I had promised, in the forthcoming Volume (Eighth) of the *ICONES PLANTARUM*, to give a Plate of the analysis of the flower and fruit.* It now only remains to refer to the accompanying figures which were drawn on the spot from the recent plant. *J. D. H.*

Fig. 1. Young perfect flower and pedicel. *f. 2.* Ovary of the same, the petals removed. *f. 3.* Stamen. *f. 4.* Female flower. *f. 5.* portion of the ovary cut through vertically, to show the position of the ovule. *f. 6.* Transverse section of an ovary. *f. 7.* A ripe fruit. *f. 8.* The same, cut through transversely. *f. 9.* Dorsal view of a seed. *f. 10.* Seed, cut through vertically. *f. 11.* Embryo:—all more or less *magnified*.

* In the Botany of the Antarctic Voyage, p. 20, where the reference to this Plate is given, for "TAB. DCCI." read TAB. DCCXLVII.





TAB. DCCXLVIII.

LEPTOTHECA SPECIOSA. *Hook. et Wils.*

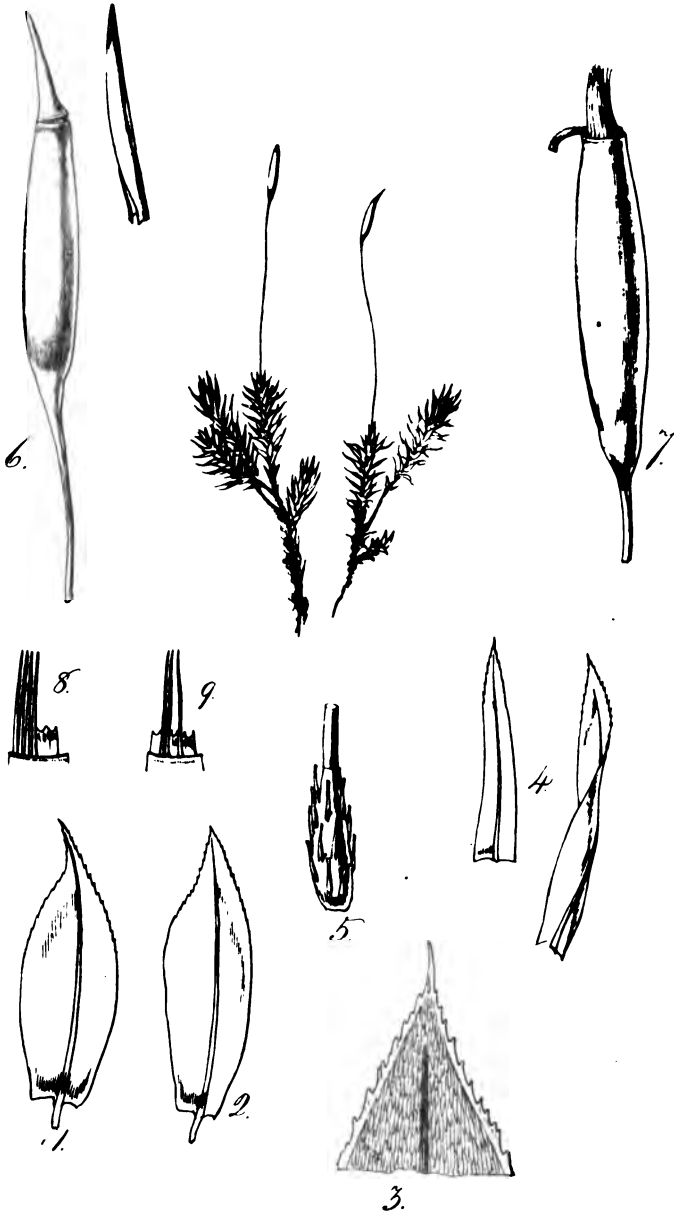
Caule erecto subramoso, foliis patentibus subsecundis ovato-lanceolatis marginatis serratis evanidinerviis, capsula erecta oblonga, operculo conico-subulato.

HAB. Maracaybo, in moist woods on the mountains. *W. Purdie*, Sept. 1844.

Planta spectabilis, dioica. *Caulis* uncialis, innovando ramosus. *Folia* dissita, patula, subacuminata, inferne margine reflexa, siccitate torta, saturate viridia, nervo infra apicem evanido, areolis elongato-hexagonis majusculis. *Seta* sesqui-uncialis, rubra, subflexuosa. *Capsula* subcylindrica, magna, basi apiceque attenuata, pallide brunnea, ore rubro. *Annulus* revolutibilis. *Peristomii* externi dentes longissimi angustissimi, vix trabeculati, rubri: interni membrana brevis flava, processibus irregularibus brevibus instructa. *Operculum* capsula dimidio brevius, erectum, rubrum. *Calyptra* subulata, torta, luteola.

A larger species than *L. Gaudichaudii*, Schwaegr., differing essentially in the serrated margined leaves, of a different texture, and the nerve ceasing below the apex. In the inner peristome it approaches very near to *Brachymenium*. The cellules of the leaves contain a loose, oblong body, probably the dried mass of chromule. The male flowers we have not seen.

TAB. DCCXLVIII. Plants; *nat. size.* *Fig. 1, 2.* Leaves; *magnified.* *f. 3.* Apex of ditto; more *magnified.* *f. 4.* Small perichæatial leaves. *f. 5.* Vaginula. *f. 6.* Capsule, operculum and calyptra. *f. 7.* Capsule, peristome, and annulus. *f. 8, 9.* Outer and inner view of portions of the peristome:—all *magnified.*



TAB. DCCXLIX.

POLYPODIUM (EUPOLYPODIUM) ONUSTUM. *Hook.*

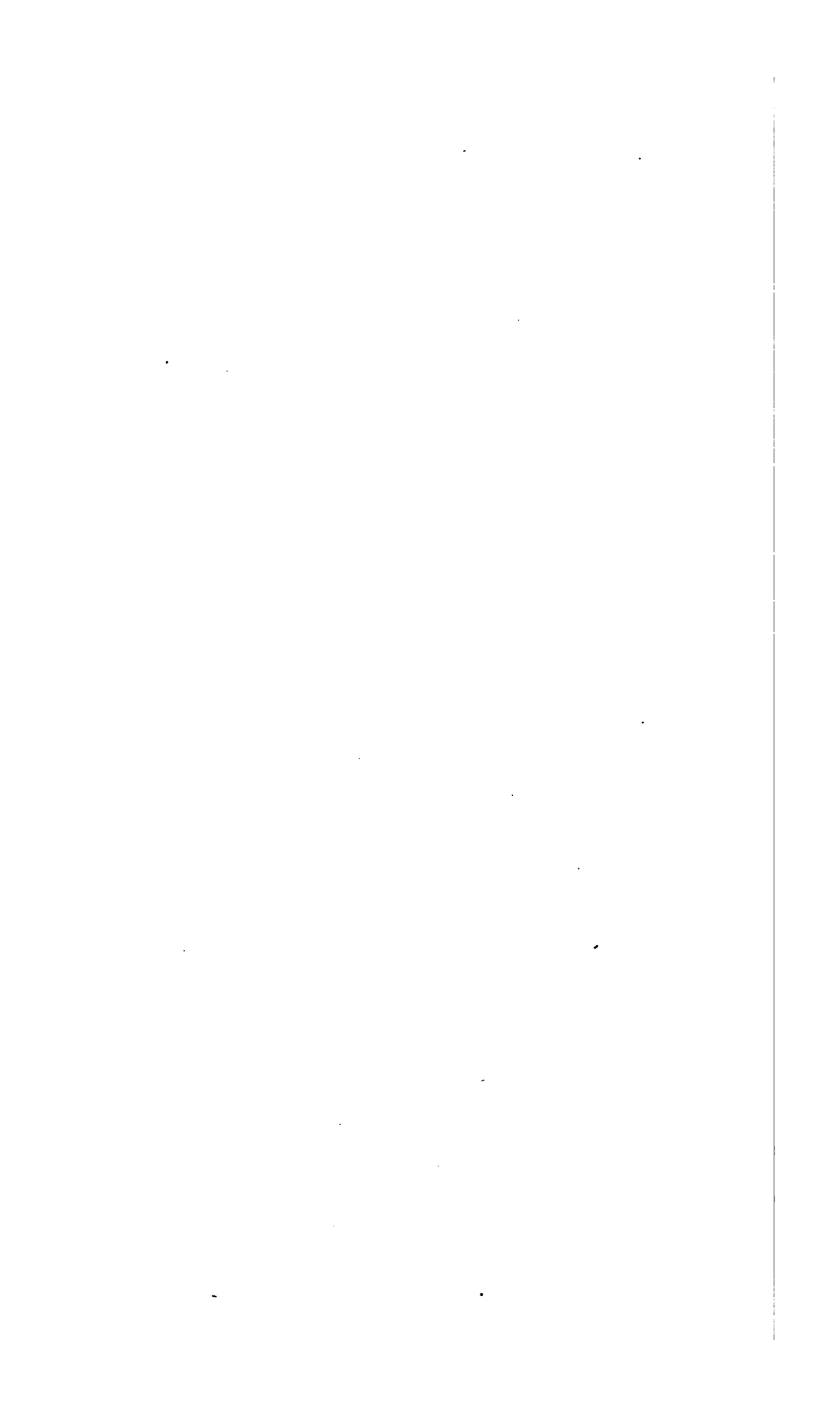
Caudice repente ramoso dense squamoso, fronde ovato-acuminata coriacea bipinnata, rachi subulata, foliolis lato-lanceolatis basi cuneatis acutis inciso-pinnatifidis lævibus glabris, segmentis brevibus ovatis acutis, stipite rachibus nervisque primariis subsquamosis, soris copiosis subrotundis dorso venæ secundariæ insertis.

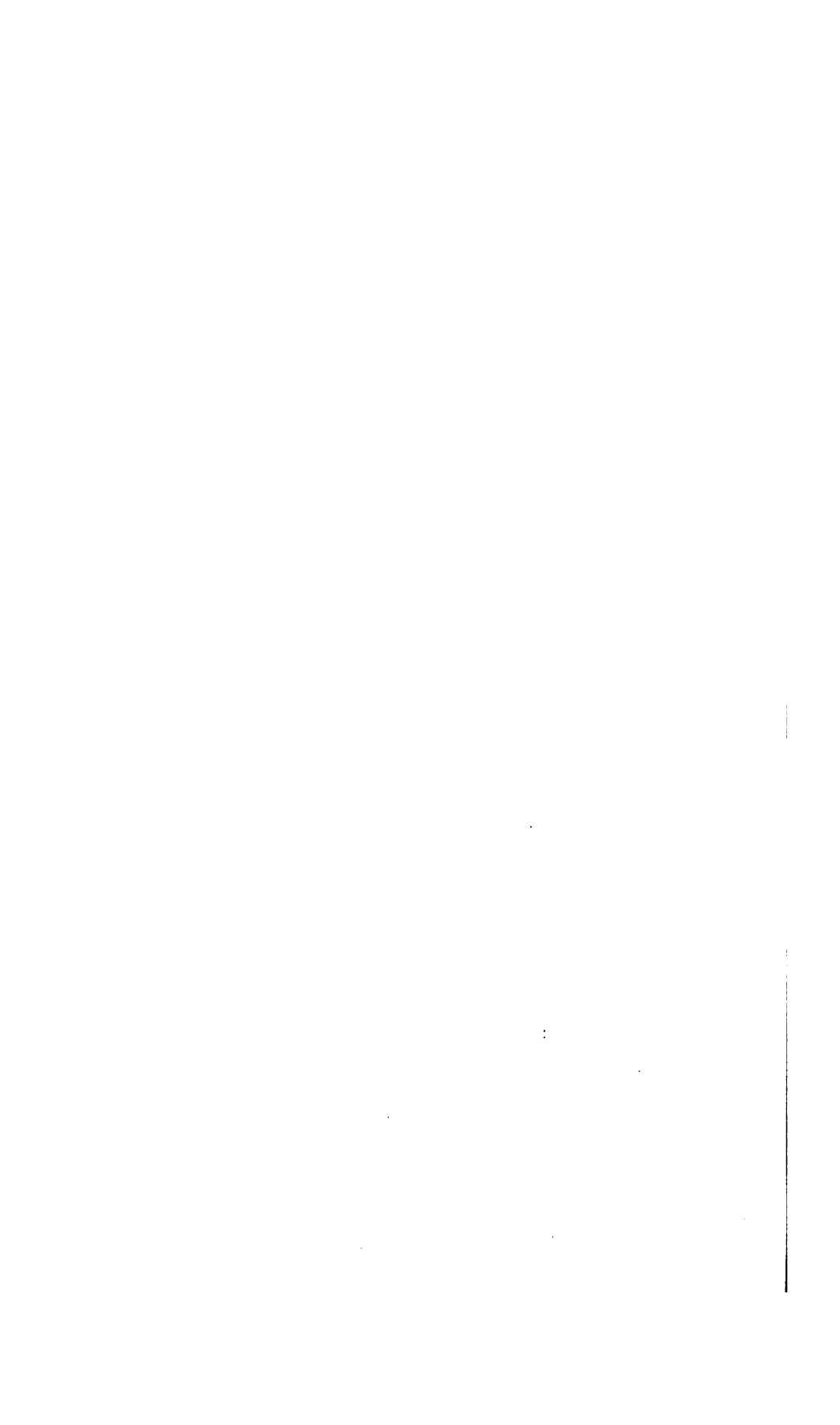
HAB. Andes of Quito. *Prof. W. Jameson. n. 74.*

In its rigid coriaceous texture and size, and general habit, the present species is allied to *P. Murorum*, Hook. at TAB. LXX. of this Work; but the frond is broader, and much more divided, so as to be constantly bipinnatifid (or almost bipinnate) with the segments again pinnatifid and entire, or incised. Here, too, the sori are very large, distinct, very numerous, not confluent. The veins are immersed, but prominent; and the principal ones (or secondary and tertiary rachides) bear scattered, appressed, brown scales.

Fig. 1. Pinnule, with sori:—magnified.







TAB. DCCL.

BACCHARIS (§ DISTICHA) FERRUGINEA. Pers.

Ramosissima, ramis pinnatis seu subdichotome distichis, foliis arcte bifariam imbricatis ovatis complicato-carinatis subfalcatis acutiusculis subtumidis nitidis, intus basique externe dense lanatis, capitulis solitariis terminalibus vix exsertis, involucri squamis lineari-oblongis subcoloratis radiantibus receptaculo squamoso.

Baccharis ferruginea. Pers. Syn. Pl. 2, p. 425. De Cand. Prodr. 5, p. 426 (excl. syn. *β. Thyopsis*).

B. cataphracta. Spreng. Syst. Veget. 3, p. 462?

Molina ferruginea. Ruiz et Pav. Syst. p. 211.

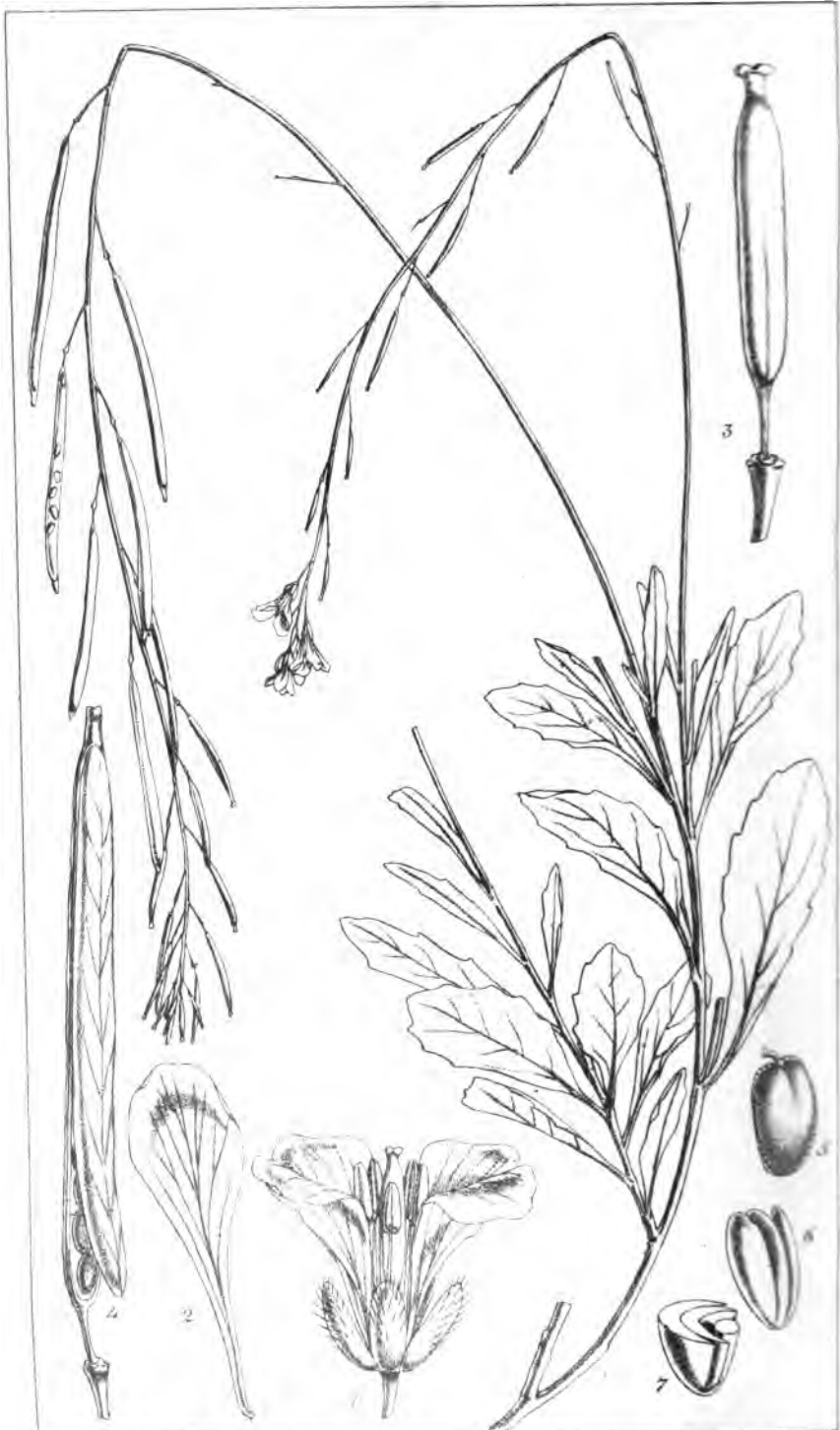
HAB. Andes of Peru; Ruiz and Pavon. Eastern Cordillera of Quito, near the snow limit, 15,000 feet elev.; Prof. W. Jameson, n. 97. Columbia; Hartweg, n. 1114.

This species is well named *ferruginea* by Ruiz and Pavon. The leaves in the dried state, at least, are of a deep rusty brown colour, glossy, and often as if varnished. It is very different from *B. thyoides*, figured in our Bot. Miscell. t. 94, and still more from our *B. scolopendra* (IC. PLANT. TAB. LXVIII.) De Candolle had not seen the plant, otherwise he could not have said, "valde affinis *B. thyoidi*"; he judged from a specimen of *B. thyoides* received from M. Bonpland, and which he made a var. of *B. ferruginea*.

A fourth species is in my Herbarium, having an olivaceo-ferruginous tint; but differing from *B. ferruginea* in the much smaller, less imbricated, straighter, and more tumid leaves, giving a sort of moniliform appearance to the branches. I propose to call it:

B. monilifera, Hook.; ramis pinnatis subgracilibus distichis, foliis laxe imbricatis remotiusculis bifariis patentibus rectis ovatis complicatis tumidis (non carinatis) opacis intus dorsoque ad basin lanatis, capitulis terminalibus solitariis vix exsertis, involucri squamis lineari-oblongis subcoloratis, receptaculo paleaceo.

HAB. Mountains near Cuenca, El Ecuador, elev. 14,000 feet. Prof. W. Jameson.



TAB. DCCLI.

SINAPIDENDRON GRACILE, *Webb.*

(*Sect. Podocarpica, Webb.*)

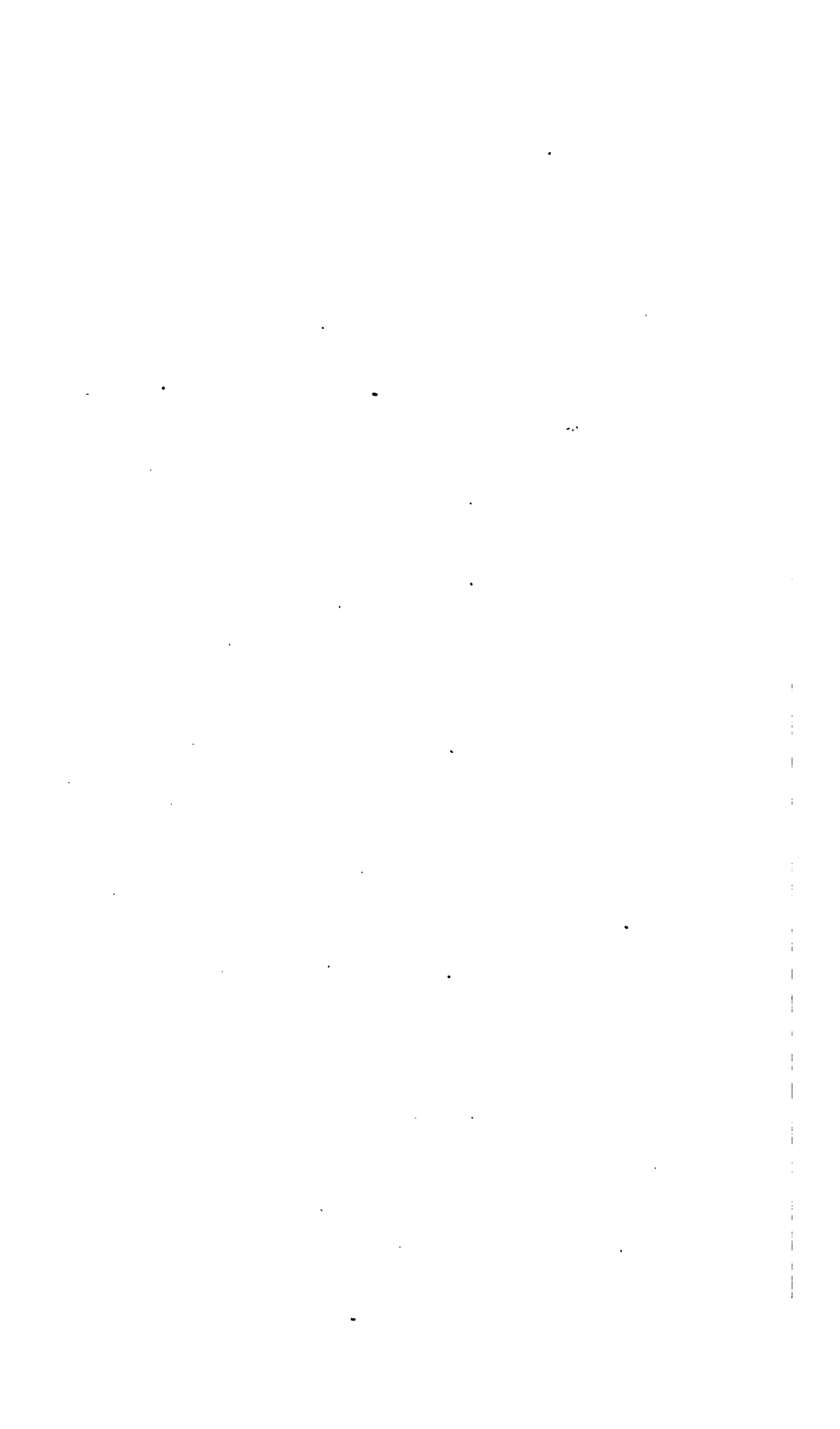
Ramis elongatis lignosis gracilibus, foliis ovato-v. spathulato-lanceolatis tenuibus glabris margine sparse v. obsolete grosse dentatis denticulis muticis v. spinuloso-apiculatis, spicis ad apicem ramorum elongatis gracillimis, pedicellis filiformibus, carlycis foliolis apice pilosis, petalis longe unguiculatis, ovario gynophoro setaceo-filiformi duplo longiore, stylo brevi, stigmate capitato subdiscoideo, siliqua lineari, valvis tenuibus glabris subtrinerviis podocarpio gracili insidentibus, seminibus 1-seriatis pendulis, testa (immersa) mucilaginoso, cotyledonibus incumbentibus con-duplicatis. *Webb.*

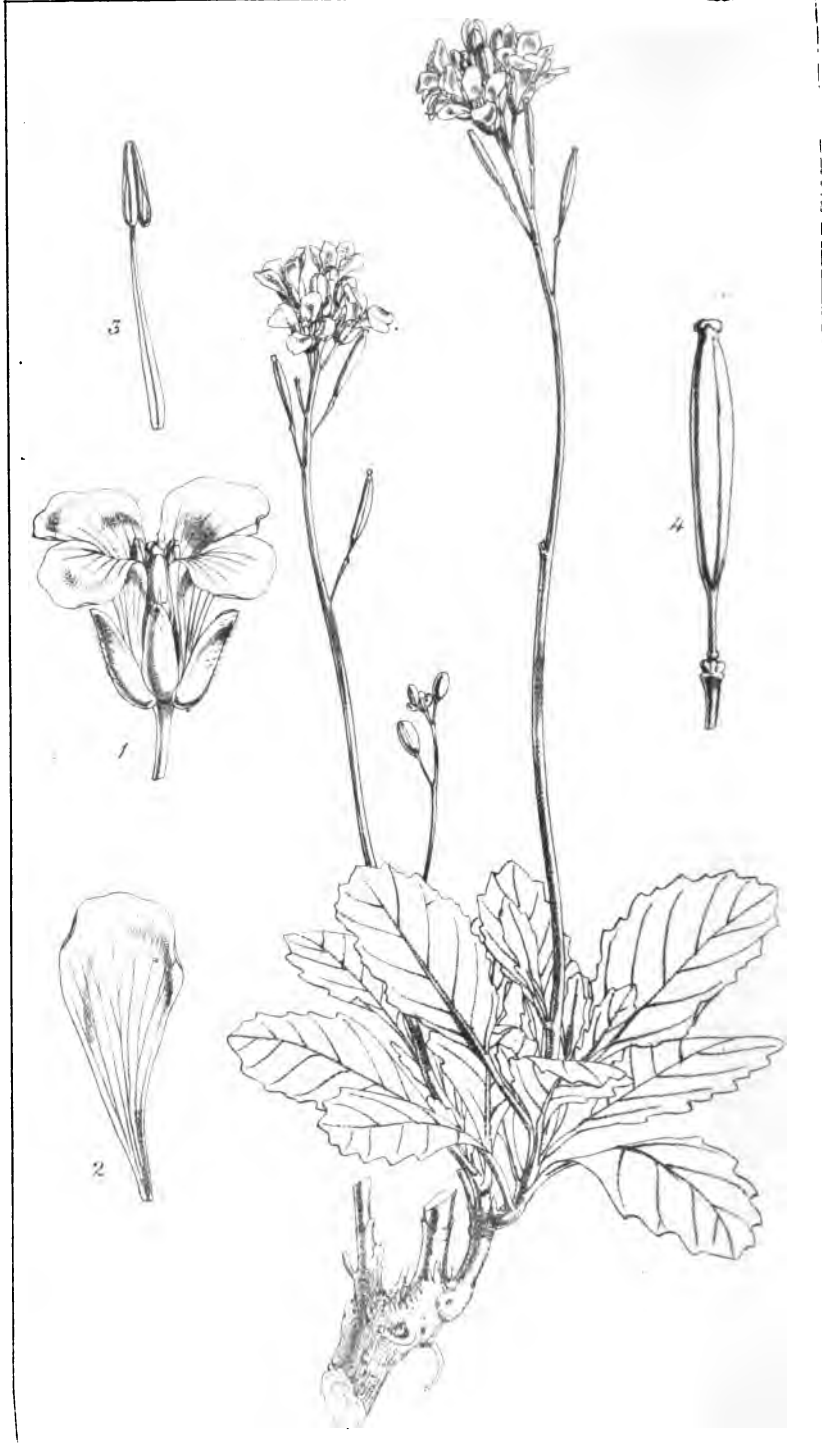
Sinapidendron gracile. Webb, Spicil. Gorg. in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 100. Tab. I.

HAB. Cape de Verd Islands, Valley of St. Nicholas. *Forbes.*

Mr. Webb informs us that this plant also exists in the Herbarium of the Royal Museum of Paris, having been gathered in the Cape de Verd Islands. The genus is founded on a Madeira species.

Fig. 1. Flower. f. 2. Petal. f. 3. Ovary. f. 4. Siliqua. f. 5. Seed. f. 6. Embryo. f. 7. Transverse section of the same :—magnified.





TAB. DCCLII.

SINAPIDENDRON VOGELII, *Webb.*

(*Sect. Podocarpica, Webb.*)

Ramis crassis nodosis, foliis rotundatis ovatisque crassis subtus nervosis pilis brevibus strigoso-hirtis margine dentatis v. demum crenato-dentatis basi integris cuneatis petiolatis, spicis basi hirsutis, calyce subsaccato-strigoso, petalis amplis flavis aurantiaco-maculatis? in unguem attenuatis, ovario lato gynophoro tenui triplo longiore, stigmatibus sessilibus, siliqua—?

Sinapidendron Vogelii. Webb, Spicil. Gorgon. in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 100, Tab. II.

HAB. St. Vincent, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. *Vogel.*

The region, to which the genus *Sinapidendron* belongs, we have elsewhere called *Macaronesian*. The two species from the Cape de Verd Islands, differ from the Madeira and Canarian ones, in having a long slender support to the ovary and fruit, analogous to that of the *Capparideæ*. No other characters, however, of value, present themselves, so as to authorize their separation as a genus. *P. B. Webb.*

Fig. 1. Flower. f. 2. Petal. f. 3. Stamen. f. 4. Ovary:—magnified.





Hookerianæ.

N. O. Tiliacæ.

TAB. DCCLIII.

MELHANIA LEPRIEURII, *Webb.*

Caule fruticoso erecto ramoso, foliis ovalibus rotundisve serratis utrinque velutinis junioribus approximatis brevipetiolatis, floribus axillaribus terminalibusve brevissime pedunculatis solitariis rarius geminatis, involucelli triphylli unilateralis foliolis linearibus, staminibus 10-15, capsula globosa brevi villosissima. *Guill. et Perr.*

Melhania Leprieurii. *Webb, Spicil. Gorgon. in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 110. Tab. IV, V.*

Brotera Leprieurii. *Guillem. et Perr. Fl. Sen. Tent. p. 85.*

HAB. St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, *Darwin, J.D.H.* Specimens from the same country are also in the Paris Museum.

Mr. Webb, *l. c.* has shown that *Melhania* and *Brotera* are one and the same; and further that the present species is perhaps too closely allied to *M. velutina*, Försk., or the *M. incana*, Heyne, and that it very much resembles *M. ovata*.

Fig. 1. Unexpanded flower. *f. 2.* Ditto, with sepals expanded :—*magnified.*



TAB. DCCLIV.

LOTUS BRUNNERI, *Webb.*

Caule fruticoso procumbente, foliis pube cinerea appressa sericeis, stipulis lanceolatis sessilibus petiolo brevioribus caducis, foliolis obovato-lanceolatis, pedunculis paucifloris, calycibus urceolato - campanulatis sericeo - pubescentibus, dentibus lanceolatis acutis, corolla lutea, vexillo elliptico subacuto carina sublongiore. *Webb.*

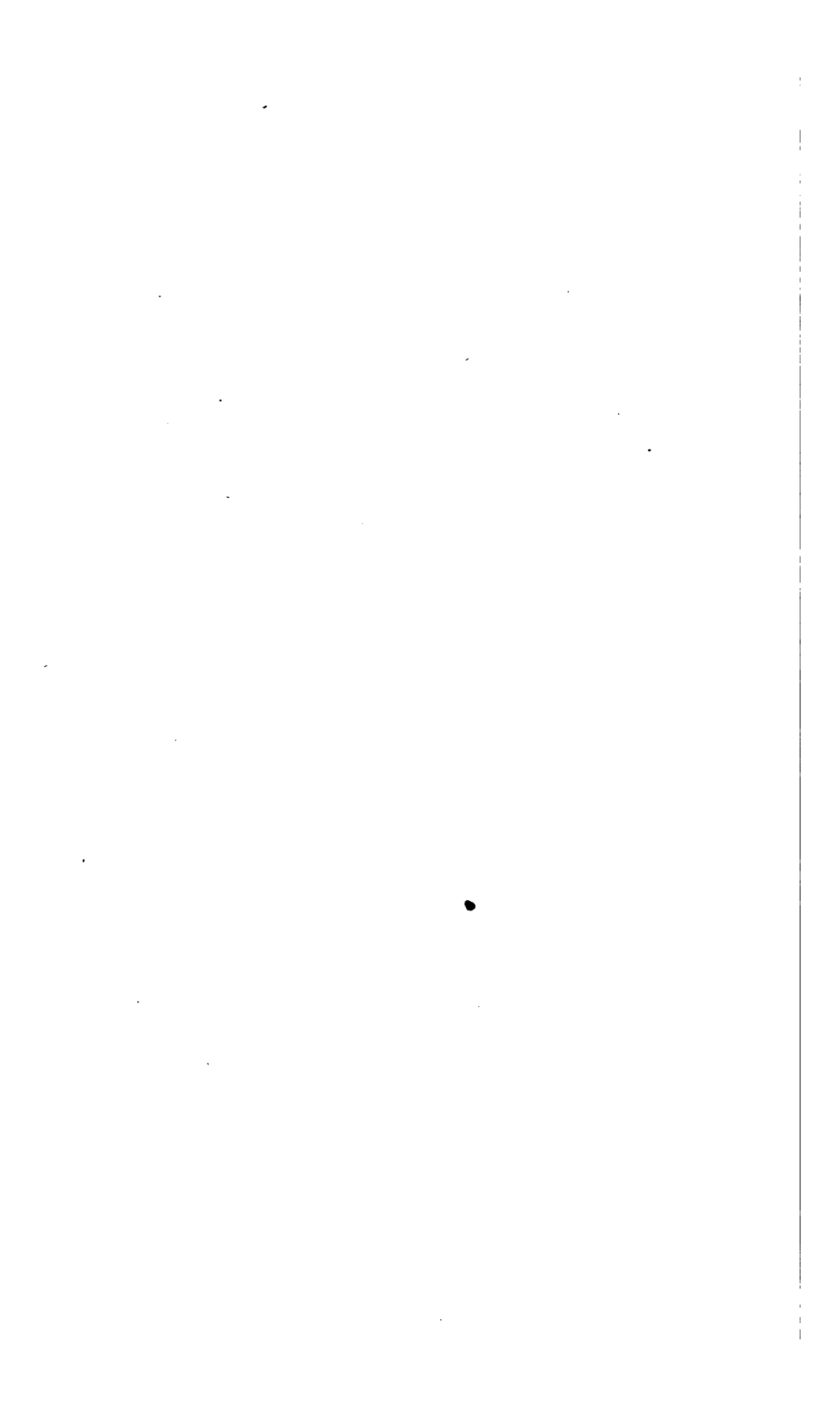
Lotus Brunneri. *Webb, Spicil. Gorgon. in Hook. Niger Voy.* p. 119, Tab. III.

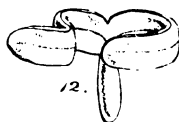
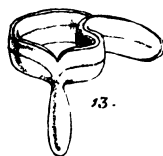
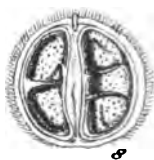
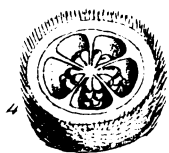
Lotus anthylloides? *Brunn. Ergebn. p. 86, (non Vent.)*

HAB. Island of Sal, Cape de Verd. *Brunner.*

A plant perfectly distinct from the *L. anthylloides*, Vent. It differs from *L. Jacobæus* by the form of its leaves, by its appressed, and not villous and patent, pubescence, by its short sessile stipules, by the teeth of the calyx being merely acute, and not more or less filiform at the extremity, and by the form and colour of the corolla. *Webb.*

Fig. 1. Flower. *f. 2.* Vexillum. *f. 3.* Ala. *f. 4.* Carina.
f. 5. Stamina and ovarium. *f. 6.* Ovarium. *f. 7.* Pod.
f. 8. Seed :—*magnified.*





Hookerianæ.

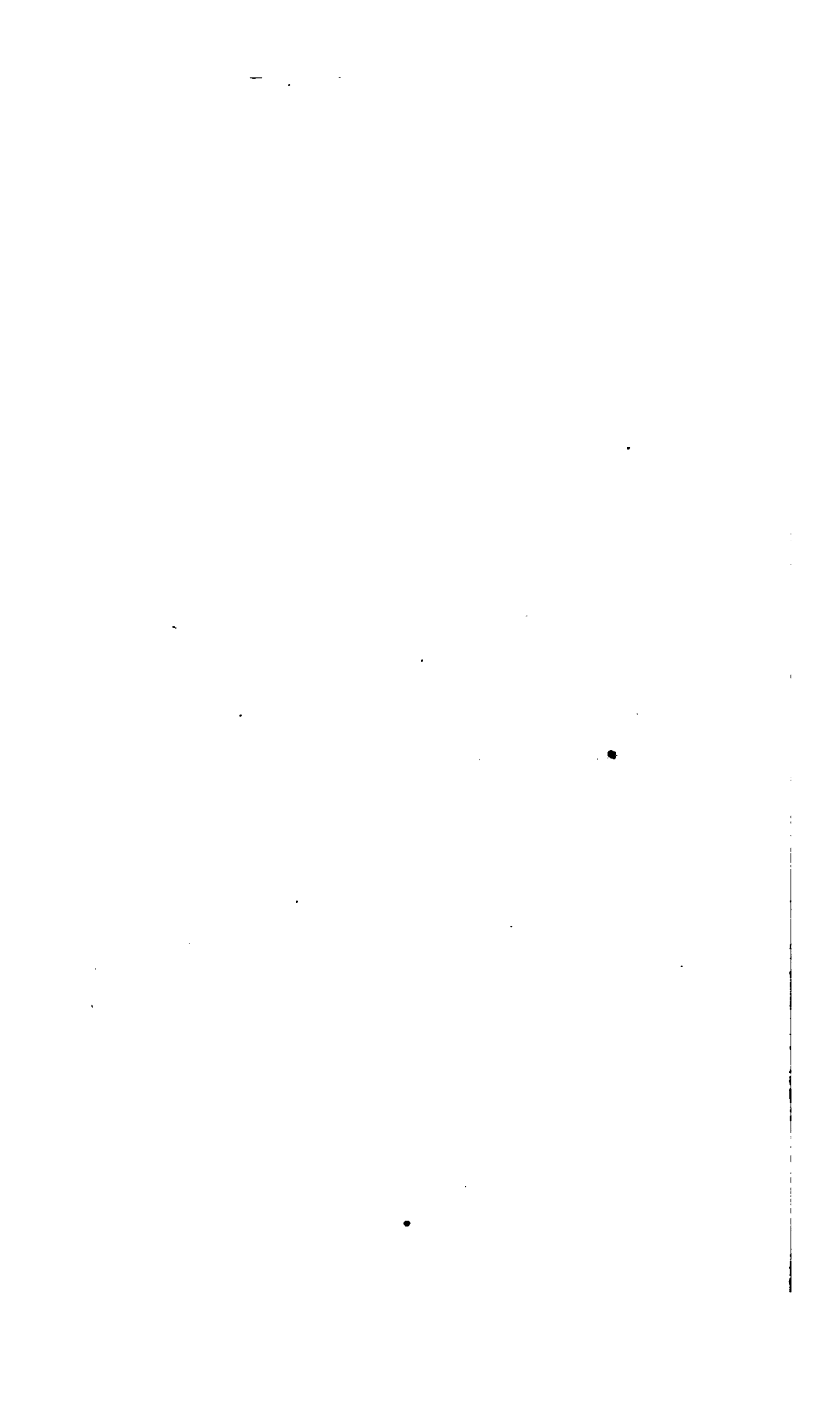
N. O. Tiliaceæ.

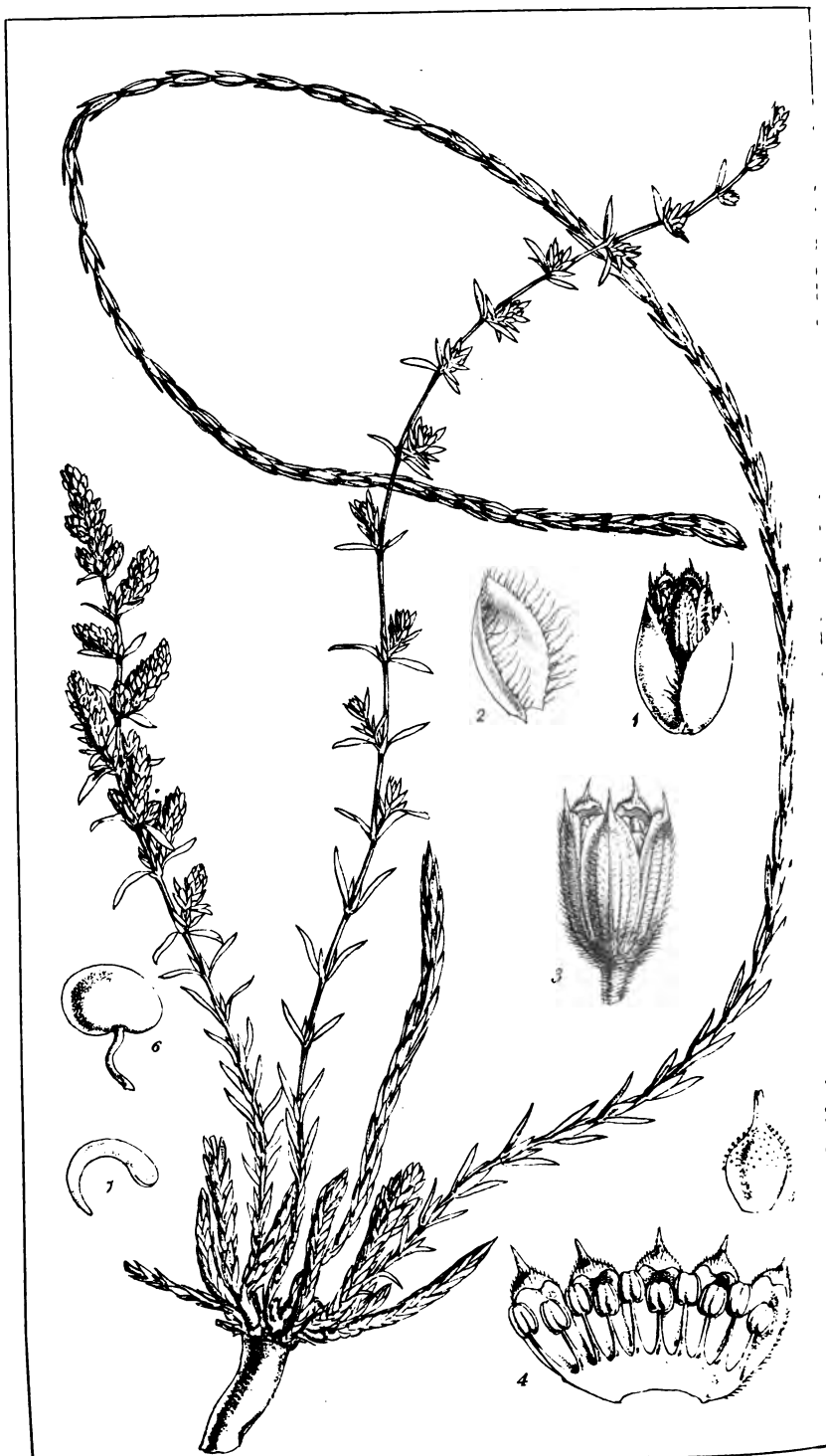
TAB. DCCLV.

MELHANIA LEPRIEURII, *Webb.*

(See TAB. DCCLIII, next to which this figure and the references should be placed).

Fig. 1. Petal. *f. 2.* Portion of staminal column. *f. 3.* Ovary. *f. 4.* Transverse section of ditto. *f. 5.* Ovule. *f. 6.* Ripe fruit. *f. 7.* Transverse ditto. *f. 8.* Longitudinal section of ditto. *f. 9.* Fruit burst open. *f. 10.* Seed. *f. 11.* Vertical section of ditto. *f. 12 and 13.* Embryo:—all more or less *magnified.*





Vogelianæ.

N. O. Illecebreæ.

TAB. DCCLVI.

PARONYCHIA ILLECEBROIDES, *Webb.*

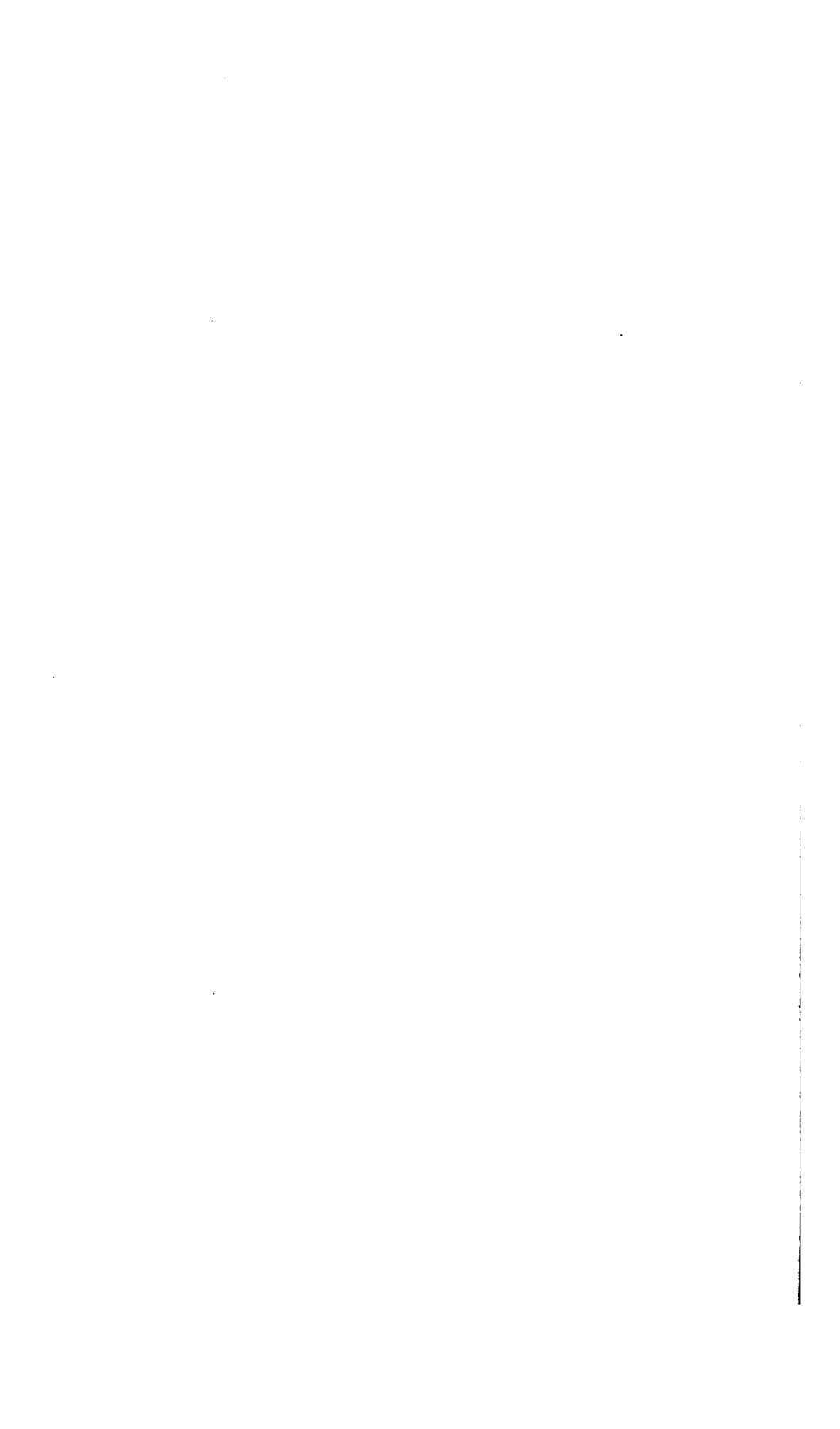
Caule prostrato ramosissimo, ramis filiformibus pubescentibus, stipulis foliis lineari-lanceolatis v. linearibus acutis puberulis dimidio brevioribus, bracteis flore brevioribus, calycibus brevissime mucronulatis, mucrone recto v. inflexo. *Paronychia illecebroides. Webb, Spicil. Gorgon. in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 106, Tab. VII.*

Herniaria illecebroides. Ch. Smith, in Tuck. Voy. p. 250, (ex. Herb. Mus. Brit. J. D. H.)

HAB. Common at the Cape de Verd Islands, from an elevation of 500 feet to the tops of the mountains. *Forbes, Vogel, J. D. H.*

Allied to *P. polygonifolia*, DC., but dissimilar in many respects, namely in the relative length of the leaves and flowers to the stipules, and in the form of the calyx and mucro. From *P. argentea*, Lam., which has the flowers usually capitate, it differs considerably. *Webb.*

Fig. 1. Flower, included within the bractæ. f. 2. Bractea. f. 3. Flower. f. 4. The same laid open. f. 5. Ovary. f. 6. Seed. f. 7. Embryo:—all magnified.





TAB. DCCLVII.

LOTUS PURPUREUS, *Webb.*

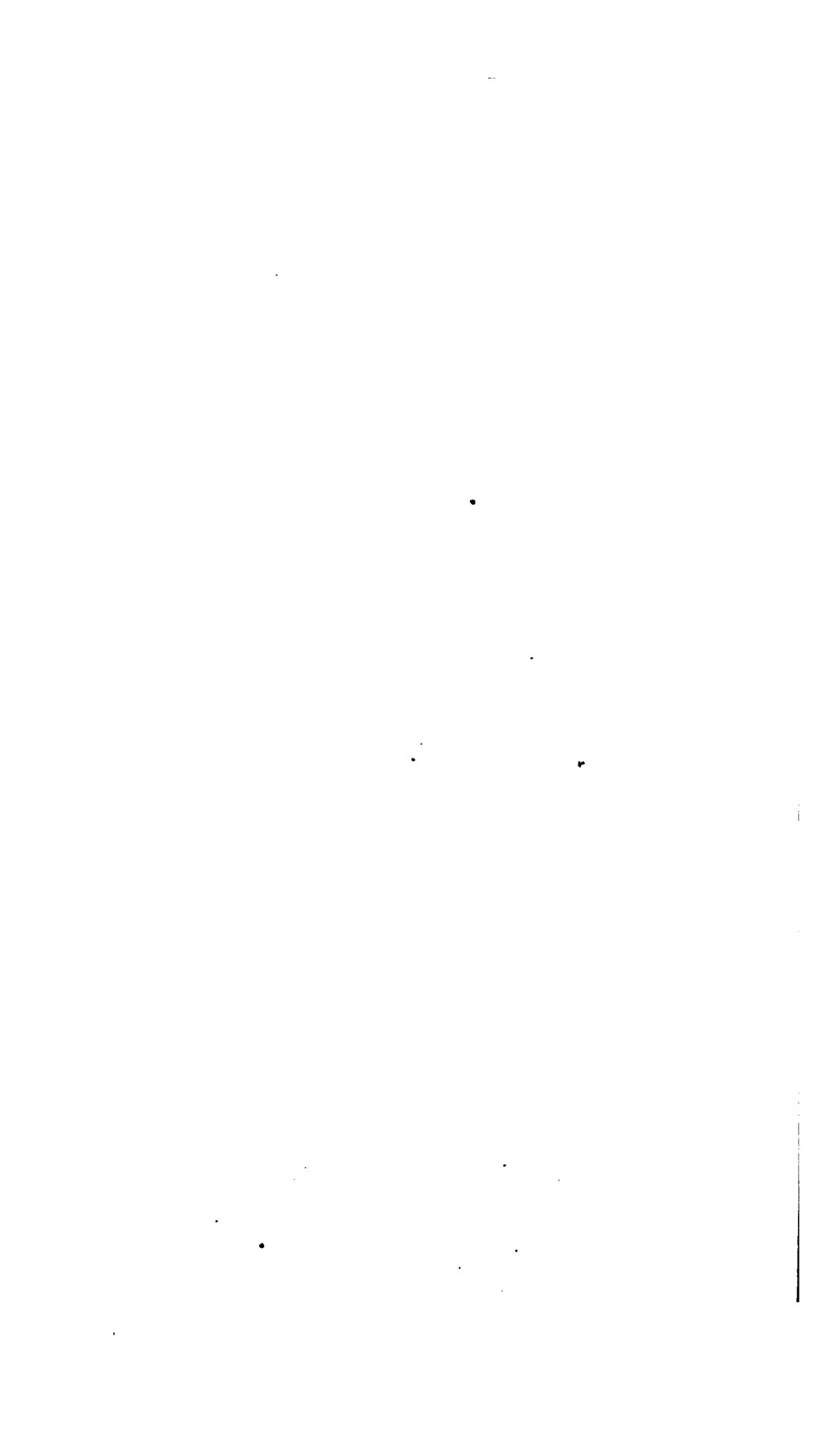
Caule frutescente, ramis diffusis, foliis appresse pilosis virentibus, stipulis ovatis cum acumine, foliis late ovatis v. obovatis obcordatisque, calyce urceolato distincte bilabiato, dentibus lineari-lanceolatis apice setaceis labii superioris longioribus, inferioris dente intermedio lateralibus duplo longiore, carina vexillo obtusiusculo subbreuiore alis oblongis brevioribus. *Webb.*

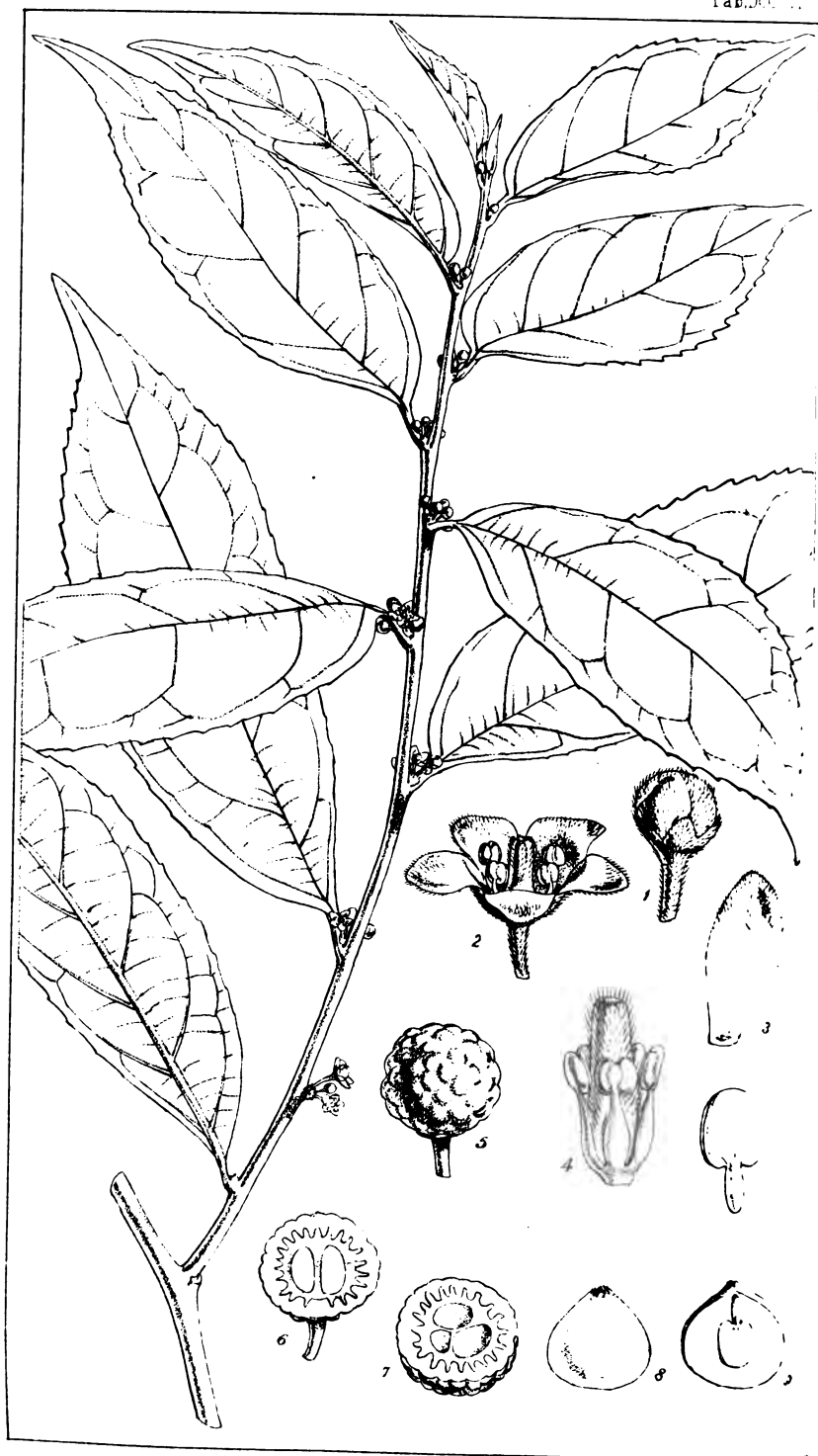
Lotus purpureus. Webb, Spicil. Gorgon. in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 119, Tab. VI.

HAB. In fields and among groves of *Euphorbia Tuckerana*, St. Nicholas, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. *Forbes.*

This species, though very distinct, is allied to *L. macranthus*, Lowe, (*L. Portosanctanus*, nob. in Steud. Nomencl.) of which the flowers are pale purple. Those of our plant have the keel and standard rose-coloured, and the wings tipped with deep purple. Some of the leaflets are as much as 4 lines long, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide. *Webb.*

Fig. 1. Flower. f. 2. Vexillum. f. 3. Ala. f. 4. Carina. f. 5. Ovarium:—magnified.





Vogelianæ.

N. O. Flacourtianæ anomalæ.

TAB. DCCLVIII.

MICRODESMIS PUBERULA, Hook. fil. *msl.*

GEN. CHAR. MICRODESMIS, Hook. fil. gen. nov. Flores dioici.

Masc.—*Cal.* minutus, 5-partitus. *Petala* totidem, æstivatione contorto-imbricata, crassiuscula. *Stam.* 5-10, 1-2-seriata, seriei exterioris petalis opposita interioribus alternis paulo breviora, omnia sub rudimento pistilli hypogyni inserta. *Antheræ* biloculares filamentis liberis breviores. *Fœm.*—*Calyx* et *petala* maris, sed paulo majora. *Stamina* et *discus* 0. *Ovarium* inferne loculis 2-3 minutis excavatum, cæterum solidum. *Styli* 4, breves, recurvi, papillis stigmaticis elongatis undique plumulosi. *Ovulum* in loculo quoque unicum, ex apice loculi suspensum. *Bacca* exsucca, 2-3-locularis, putamine osseo extus processibus irregularibus cristato-muricato. *Semina* in loculis solitaria, anatropa, integumento...; *embryone* in axi albuminis carnosio recto, cotyledonibus subfoliaceis, facie plana sibi applicitis.—Frutices (?) facie *Caseariæ*, ramis *virgatis*, *gracilibus*. Folia *alterna*, *brevi-petiolata*, *lanceolata*, *cuspidata*, *obsolete v. exserte serrulata*, *penninervia*, *reticulato-venosa*, *rigide membranacea*, *pellucido-punctata*! Stipulæ *minutæ*, *persistentes*. Flores in fasciculos aggregati, masculis in fasciculo 3-12, fœmineis 3-4, his brevius pedicellatis. Pedicelli e pulvinulo bracteolarum brevissimarum exserti, nudi. Flores minuti.

Subgen.* I. MICRODESMIS—*Stamina* 5. *Antheræ* muticæ. *Microdesmis puberula*, Hook. fil.—Tab. nost. DCCLVIII.

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. Vogel, in herb. Hook.

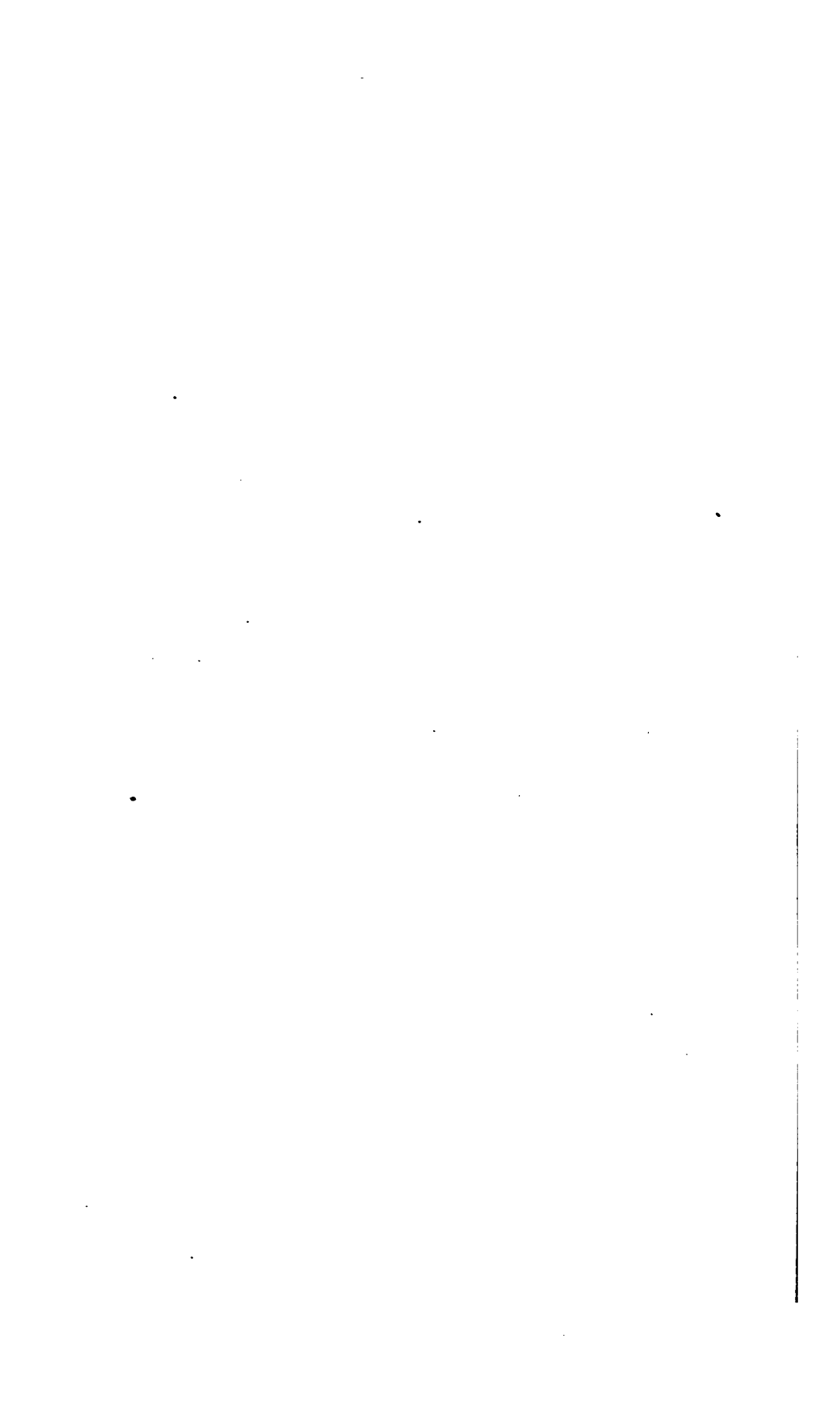
OBS. Affinitas generis cum *Melicyto* arctissima, cum *Kiggelaria* etiam obvia. Utroque generi nostrum accedit habitum, inflorescentia diclinia, calyce et petalis; ab utroque recedit ovario complete 2-3-loculato et ovulis pendulis; demum summam characterum affinitatem *Bixinearum*, *Flacourtianearum*, *Samydearum* et *Euphorbiacearum*, *Phyllanthearum* signo novo illustrat.

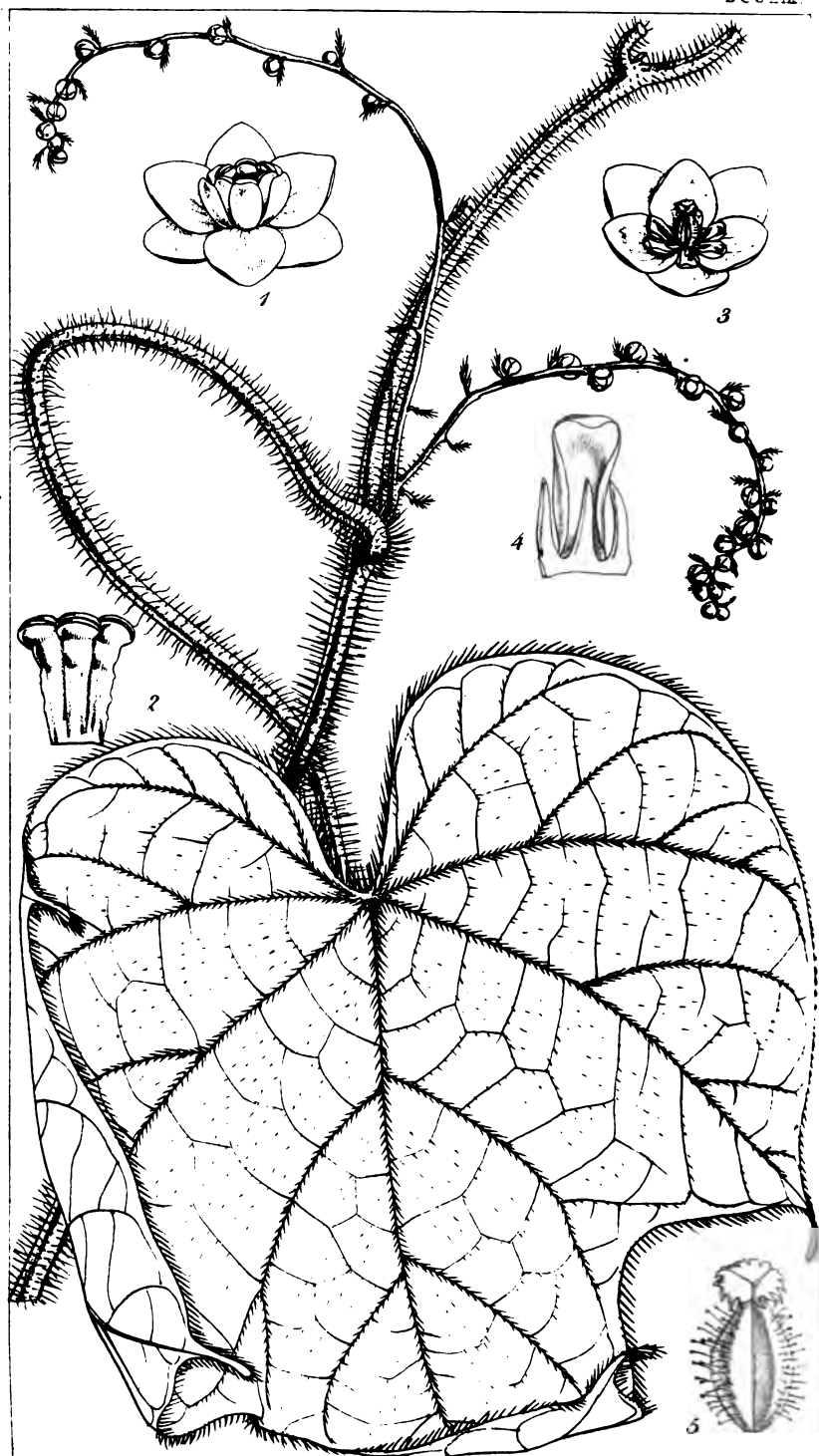
Fig. 1. Alabastrum floris masc. *f. 2.* Flos masc. expansus. *f. 3.* Petalum. *f. 4.* Stamina sub rudimento pistilli. *f. 6.* Bacca verticaliter secta. *f. 7.* Eadem, transverse secta. *f. 8.* Semen. *f. 9.* Idem, verticaliter sectum. Figuræ analyticæ plus minus amplificatæ sunt.—*Planchon.*

* Subgen. II. GANITROCARPUS—*Stamina* 10. *Antheræ* brevi-apiculatæ, extrorsæ.

Sp. 2. M. (Ganitrocarp.) *caseariæfolia*, Planch.

HAB. In insula *Penang*.—Herb. Hook. nec non in ditione Malaccensi, *Griffith* in herb. Lemann.—Singapore? *Lobb*, n. 337, in herb. Hook.





TAB. DCCLIX.

COCCULUS? MACRANTHUS. *Hook. fl. ms.*

Scandens, volubilis, ramis petiolis foliisque secus marginem et nervos (supra) dense in disco parce setosis, setis rigidis rufis, foliis longe petiolatis, cordato-suborbiculari-3-5-lobis, lobis infimis rotundatis cæteris breviter et abrupte cuspidatis, nervis 7 e petioli insertionem basi limbi subcontigua radiantibus, racemis extra-axillaribus spiciformibus pendulis sparsifloris, masculis interdum ramosissimis, bracteolis ad basim florum fœmineorum subulatis setosis, pedicellis (sub anthesi) subæqualibus, ad basim florum masculorum caducissimis.

HAB. In Insula Fernando Pô, juxta Clarence Peak. *Vogel, in herb. Hook.* Oct. Nov. 1841.

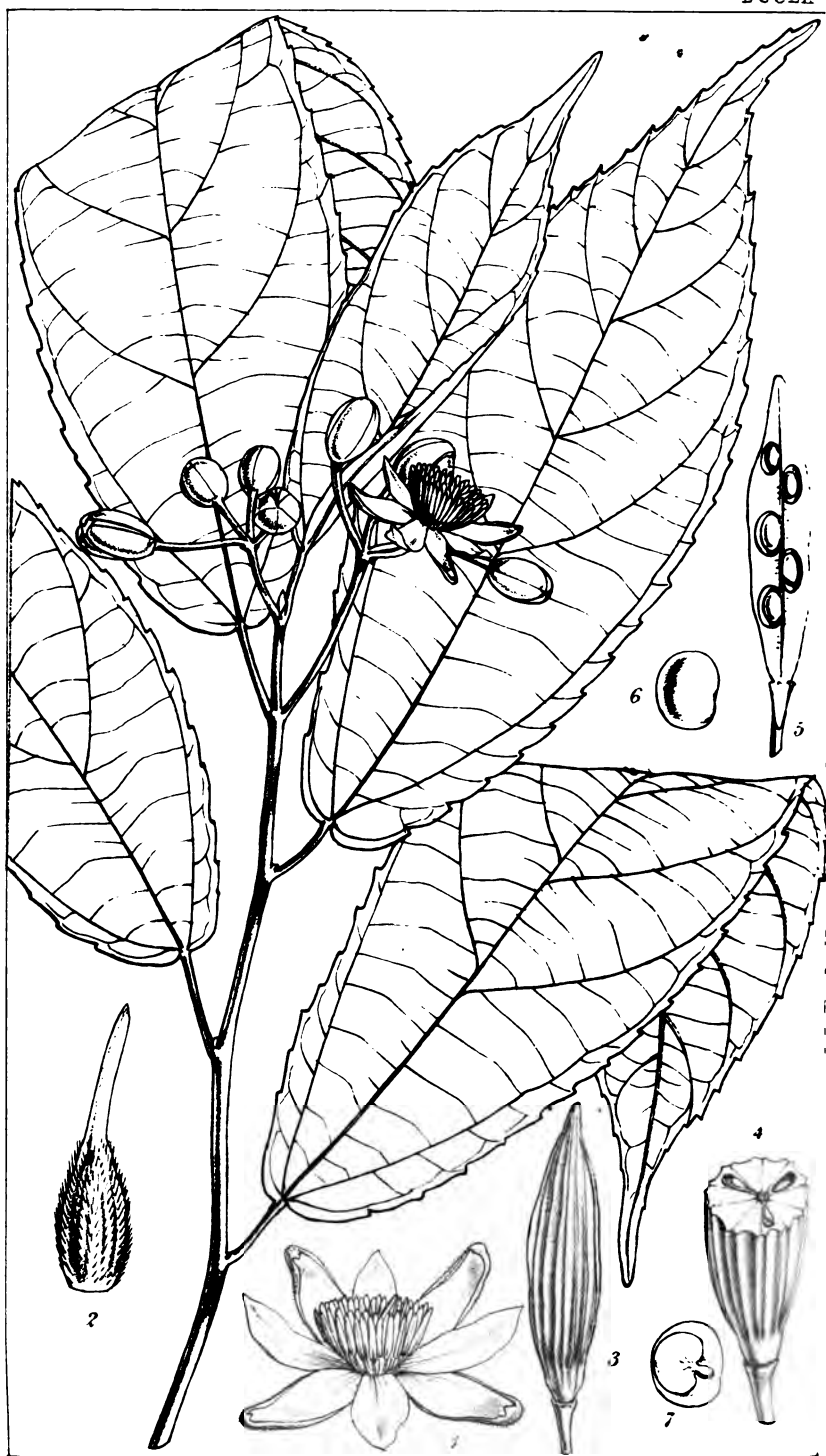
Caules longissimi, vulnerati succum mox brunnescentem fundentes, extremi herbacei, glaucescentes, setis subulatis aridis in sicco innocuis, inæqualibus, patentibus hispidi. *Petioli* sæpius basi torti, teretes, sulcati, 6-8-pollicares. *Lamina* folii 3-4½ poll. longa, 4-6 poll. lata, levissime peltatim affixa, membranacea, inter nervos reticulato-venosa, setis secus nervos præsertim supra longis illis petiolorum brevioribus et adpressissimis. *Racemi* florum fœmineorum e latere et infra insertionem folii dependentes, simplices v. basi furcati, glabri, 2-4-pollicares, tenues, bracteolis persistentibus subpenicillato-setosis ornati. *Flores* juniores (ut in icone) subsessiles demum breviter pedicellati, floribus masculis fere duplo minores, sicut ei, glaberrimi et lætescente-albi (*Vogel*). *Calyx* (in utroque sexu) 6-phyllus, foliolis biseriatis imbricatis. *Petala* 6 concava; staminodia ananthera subulata amplectentia. *Ovaria* 3, approximata; stigmata subsessilia, complanato-triangularia, latere externo rotundato laciniata. *Fructus* . . . *Racemi* masculi sæpius ramosi, ramis crassis, inferne setosis. *Stamina* 6 filamentis inferne connatis (ex *Vogel*), ex analysi Miërsiana et e meis observationibus liberis. *Antheræ* ex icone transverse bivalves sed locus certe superficie 4-lobus.

Obs. Huc ob affinitatem cum *Cocculo palmato* (Bot. Mag. t. 2970-1) positus, dummodo genera *Menispermearum* in chaote obscuro remaneant. Mox tamen in genus proprium *Chasmantheræ* proximum, —*Jatrorhiza*, Miers ms., —erigendus.

Fig. 1. Flos masculus amplificatus et vi expansus. *f. 2.* Tria e staminibus senis. *f. 3.* Flos fœmineus (in natura masculo minor). *f. 4.* Petalum floris fœminei cum staminodio proprio et duobus e petalis adjacentibus. *f. 5.* Pistilla approximata (nec concreta). *Obs.* Flores in icone non plane evoluti, ideoque brevius pedicellati quam sub anthesi. *Planchon.*







TAB. DCCLX.

GLYPHÆA GREWIOIDES, Hook. *fil. ms.*

CHAR. GEN. *Glyphæa*, Hook. *fil. Gen. nov.*—*Calyx* ad basim 5-partitus, laciniis oblongis, æstivatione valvatis, deciduis. *Petala* anguste lanceolata, sessilia, basi nuda. *Stamina* plurima, hypogyna; *filamentis* gracilibus, haud complanatis; *antheris* basifixis, immobilibus, erectis, linearibus, connectivi angusti productione brevissime apiculatis, loculis 2 laterali-introrsis, apice rimula brevi (poriformi) introrsum dehiscentibus. *Ovarium* subsessile, (gynophoro saltem haud conspicuo), in *stylum* apice acuto stigmaticum attenuatum, abortu (?) 3-loculare, *loculis* ad angulum internum superposite pauciovulatis, et inter *ovula* contracto-interruptis, inde in locella superposita, uniovulata divisis. *Fructus* subcapsularis? (fragmenta ejus tantum video) fusiformi-oblongus, verticaliter pluricostatus; *mesocarpio* crasso, aride-suberoso, *locellis* monospermis paucis (pro carpello singulo 2-3 uniseriatis), *endocarpio* cartilagineo, subindehiscente limitatis; *columella* in fructu forsitan non sponte irregulariter fracto in fila soluta. *Semina* ad medium anguli interni locelli cujusvis peritrope inserta, transverse late oblonga, anatropa. *Embryo* in axi albuminis rectus; cotyledonibus semini conformibus, haud crasseis, facie plana sibi invicem applicitis, radícula exserta lineari-oblonga versus hilum directa.

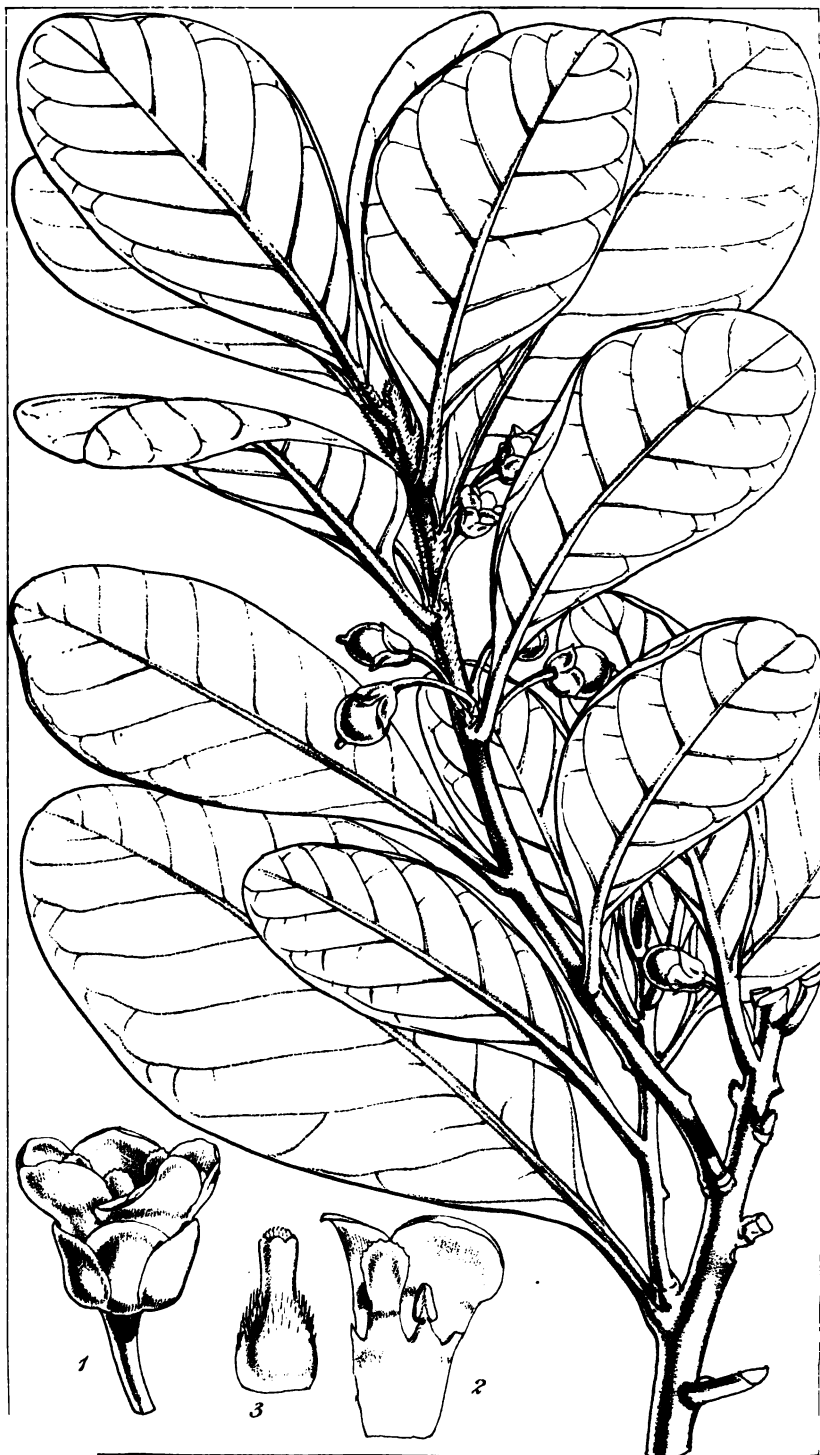
Frutex Africa occidentalis tropicæ, facie et vegetatione Grewiæ, ramis virgatis. Folia alterna, disticha, petiolata, lanceolata, cuspidata, remote et inæqualiter repando-serrata v. denticulata, triplinervia, cæterum penninervia, rigide membranacea, glabriuscula. Stipulæ caducissimæ, non visæ. Umbellæ 3-4-floræ, pedunculatæ, sæpius oppositifoliæ, nunc axillares, basi ebracteatæ, bracteolis ad basim pedicellorum caducis. Flores lutei.

Genus distinctissimum, a *Grewia* nequaquam removendum, invito defectu glandularum unguis petalorum et gynophori staminigeri. *Glyphæa grewioides*, Hook. *fil. ms.*

HAB. In Sierra Leone (*Vogel, Don*), Insula Fernando-Pô (*Vogel*) et Senegambia, (*Heudelot*, n. 862, in *herb. Hook.*)

Ramuli, petioli, pedicellique pube parca stellata sparsi. Folia variant lanceolata, vel late elliptica, basi subcordata v. acutiuscula. Pedunculi umbellæ 1-2 pollicares. Pedicelli 5-12 lin. longi.

Fig. 1. Flos expansus paulo amplificatus. *f. 2.* Ovarium. *f. 3.* Fructus magnitudine naturali. *f. 4.* Idem transverse sectus. *f. 5.* Idem verticaliter sectus. *f. 6.* Semen. *f. 7.* Idem secundum raphen sectus. *Planchon.*



TAB. DCCLXI.

SAPOTA MARGINATA, *Dcne.*

Ramulis glabratis novellis tomentosis, foliis obovatis obtusis supra glabris subtus petiolisque tomentosis marginatis coriaceis dein glabratis, floribus axillaribus paucis glabris, pedicellis petiolum superantibus, foliolis calycinis rotundatis glabris, corollæ laciniis calycem parum superantibus rotundatis ciliolatis, squamis ligulatis obtusis, filamentis dilatatis, ovario superne piloso 6-loculari, loculis uniovulatis. *Decaisne.*

Sapota marginata, Dcne. apud. Webb, Spicil. Gorgon. in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 169. Tab. XIII.

HAB. Rocky summit of a mountain 2000 feet high; valley of St. Domingo, in St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands.
J. D. H.

Only two individuals of this tree (about 20 feet high) were detected in the above-mentioned locality. They yielded one flower and several young fruits. The latter, as well as the branches, abounded in milky juice.

Fig. 1. Flower. f. 2. Portion of corolla, stamens and scales. f. 3. Ovary:—magnified.





Madley Prince 3 Wellington - Strand

Hookerianæ.

N. O. Campanulaceæ.

TAB. DCCLXII.

CAMPANULA (MEDIUM) JACOBÆA, *Chr. Sm.*

Fruticulosa, caule noduloso lignescente cavo, ramis diffusis albidis junioribus fuscis strigoso-hirtis foliosis, foliis spatulato-ovalibus lanceolato-ovatis obtusiusculis strigoso-hirtis subtus pallidis nervosis basi attenuatis caulinis breviter petiolatis superioribus semi-amplexicaulibus, calycis tubo brevi cyathiformi laciniis anguste lanceolatis strigoso-ciliatis, corolla campanulata æquali laciniis 3-plo longiore, filamentis plano-filiformibus basi dilatatis glaberrimis, capsula depressa, seminibus ovatis. *Webb.*

Campanula Jacobæa. Chr. Sm. in Tuck. Voy. p. 251. Webb, Spicil. Gorgon. in Hook. Nig. Voy. p. 148. Tab. XII.

HAB. Clefts of rocks, on mountains, at an elevation of 1500 to 2000 feet, *Forbes, Darwin, Vogel, J. D. H.*

This varies with the flowers blue or white. *Webb.*

Fig. 1. Stamen. f. 2. Pistil;—magnified.





TAB. DCCLXIII.

PHACA VOGELII, *Webb.*

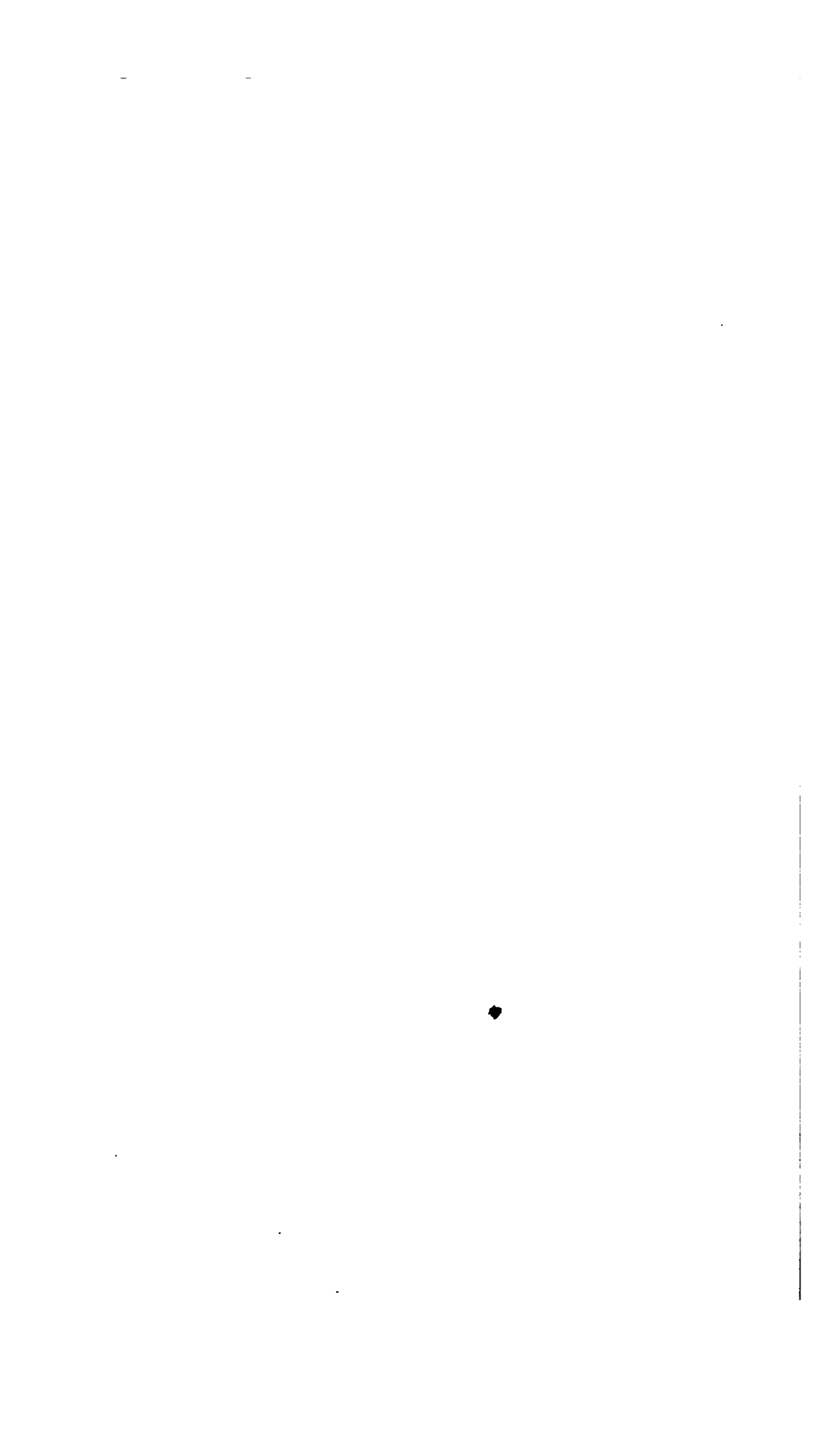
Cinereo-villosa, ramis gracilibus elongatis foliosis decumbentibus, foliis subsexjugis, foliolis parvis ovatis, spicis axillaribus densifloris folio demum subduplo longioribus, floribus exiguis sessilibus, calyce campanulato pilosissimo, dentibus linearibus subæqualibus, corolla calycem vix excedente, legumine minimo inflato elliptico-ovato acutiusculo pilosissimo. *Webb.*

Phaca Vogelii. *Webb, Spicil. Gorgon. in Hook. Niger Voy.* p. 124. Tab. VIII.

HAB. Maritime rocks, St. Antonio, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. *Forbes, Vogel.*

A full description of the present species of a genus, usually inhabiting cooler regions, will be found in the work above quoted, drawn up by Mr. Webb.

Fig. 1. Flower. f. 2. Vexillum. f. 3. Ala. f. 4. Carina. f. 5. Ovarium. f. 6. Lateral, and f. 7. Front view of legume. f. 8. Transverse section of ditto :—all magnified.





TAB. DCCLXIV.

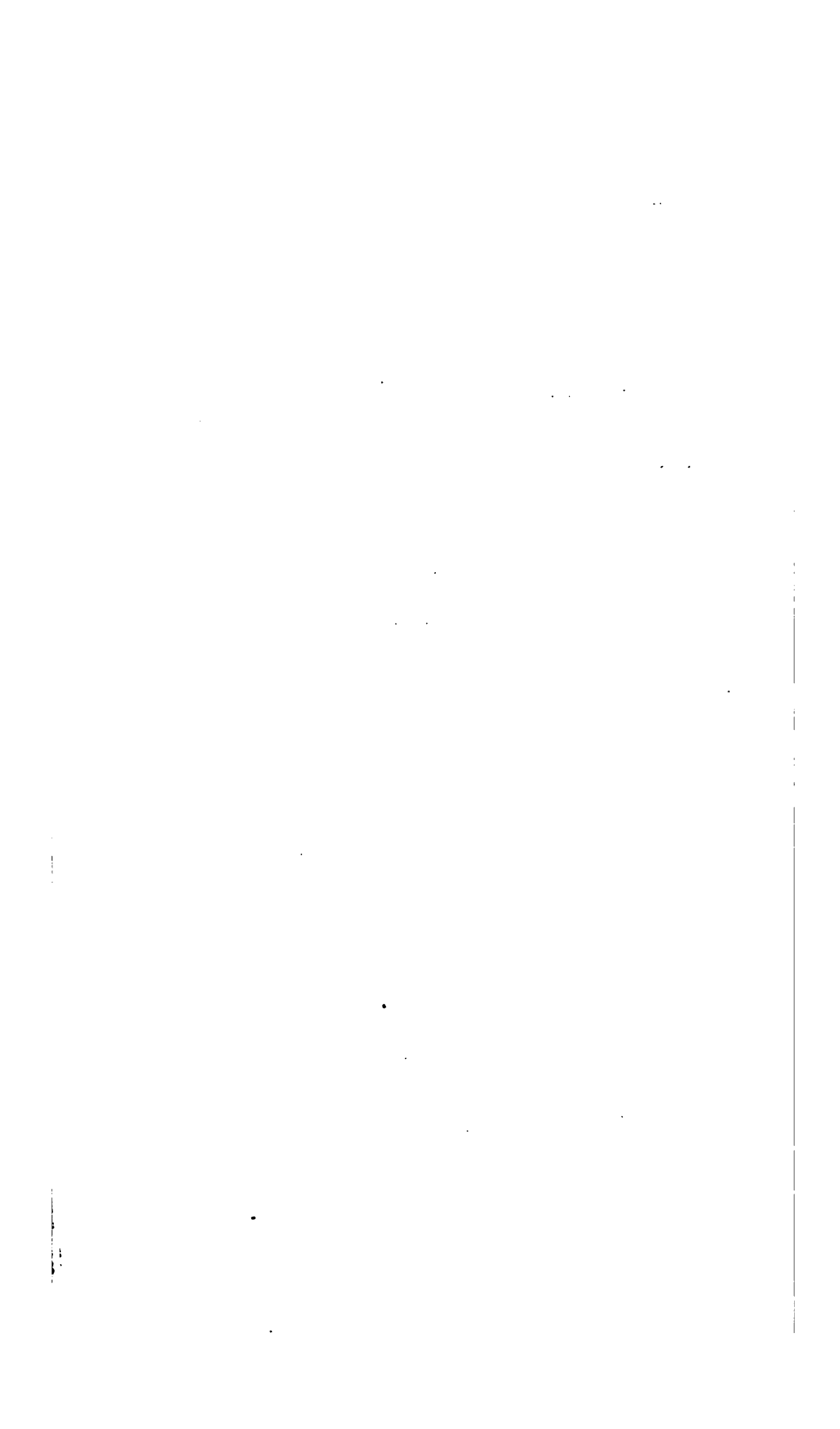
PHAGNALON MELANOLEUCUM, *Webb.*

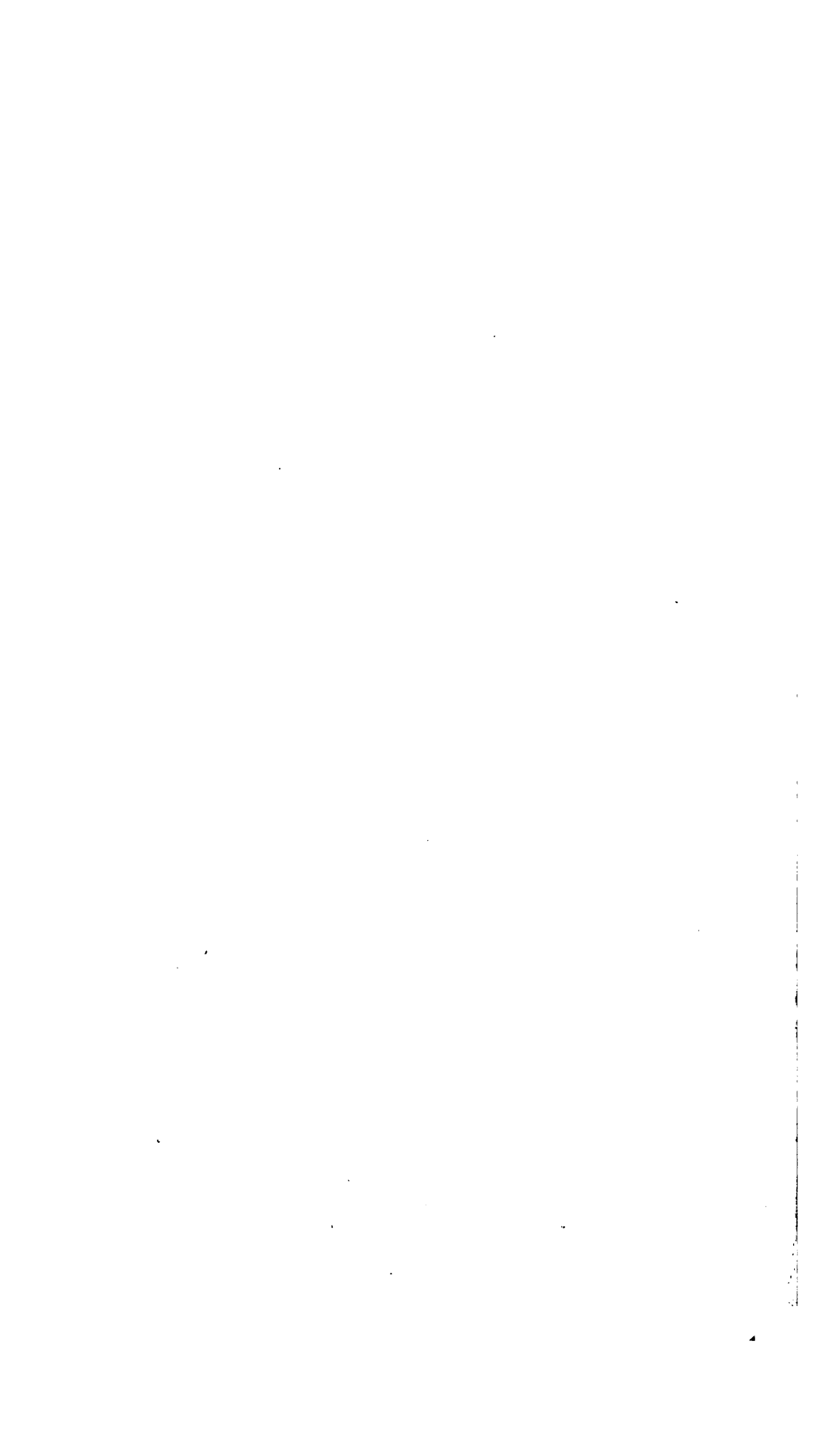
Fruticulus, ramis tenuibus incurvis tomento pannoso albo vestitis, foliis alternis lanceolatis majoribus sæpe pollicaribus 4 fere lin. latis margine revolutis undulatis in petiolum brevem attenuatis, junioribus sæpe in axillis fasciculatis supra tomento albo araneoso deciduo tectis mox atrovirescentibus subtus albo-tomentosis, pedunculis ad apicem ramorum v. in axillis supremis v. oppositifoliis solitariis v. geminatis 2-3 dichotomis filiformibus tomentosis apice nudis, involucri campanulati glaberrimi nigrescentis squamis 3-serialibus exterioribus ovatis mediis oblongis interioribus linearibus margine scariosis denticulatis apiculatis, capitulis paucifloris heterogamis, floribus omnibus tubulosis, fœmineis pluriserialibus filiformibus 5-dentatis, stylo exserto ramis elongatis obtusis, hermaphroditis sub 8 campanulatis glabriusculis, antheris basi attenuatis ecaudatis, styli ramis exsertis superne claviformibus apice subtruncatis stigmatoso-papillois, receptaculo angusto, acheniis oblongis subcompressis erostris, pappo albo pilosiusculo florum fœmineorum 3-4-setoso hermaphroditum 5-setoso. *Webb.*

Phagnalon melanoleucum, *Webb, Spicil. Gorgon. in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 136. Tab. IX.*

HAB. Mont Verd, St. Vincent, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, from an elevation of 1000 feet to the summit. *Vogel.*

Fig. 1. Hermaphrodite, and f. 2. Female flower:—both magnified.







Hookerianæ.

N. O. Compositæ.

TAB. DCCLXV.

SONCHUS DALTONI, *Webb.*

Caule brevi crasso lignoso apice foliosissimo, foliis anguste lanceolatis apice attenuatis runcinato-lobatis lobis latis rotundatis denticulatis glabris utrinque viridibus, petiolo basi incrassato coriaceo amplexicauli, caulinis oblongis acutis basi in appendicem rotundato-cordiformem amplexicaulem dilatatis, inflorescentia umbelliformi, capitulis rotundatis, involucri ovato-rhomboidei squamis acutis glabris margine minutissime denticulatis. *Webb.*

Sonchus Daltoni. *Webb, Spicil. Gorgon. in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 144. Tab. X.*

HAB. Cape de Verd Islands; summit of an abrupt hill, 1500 feet of elevation, Valley of St. Domingo, in St. Jago. *J. D. H.* Summit of Mont Verd, Island of St. Vincent, abundant. *Vogel.*

Fig. 1. Flower. *f. 2.* Achenium :—both *magnified.*





TAB. DCCLXVI.

RHABDOTHECA PICRIDIOIDES, Webb.

Caule basi suffrutescenti foliorum cicatricibus superne annulato apice subrosulato-folioso, foliis oblongis in petiolum dilatatum amplexicaulem angustatis apice rotundato-obtusis margine spinulosis glaberrimis, scapo longissimo terminali tereti striato glabro fusco apice v. rarius per totam longitudinem ex axillis squamarum floriferis, inflorescentia subramosa, pedicellis squamis sessilibus ovatis acutis margine undulato-scariosis cum involucrio continuis dense obsitis, involucri squamis inferioribus brevissimis conformibus ovato-lanceolatisque interioribus elongatis sub-scariosis capitulum cylindraceum efformantibus, flosculis inferne pilosis, antheris basi caudatis, pappo pluriseriali exteriore simplici interiore denticulato, acheniis elongatis tetragonis angulis obtusis apice vix attenuatis interioribus sublævibus exterioribus squamoso-scabridis. *Webb.*

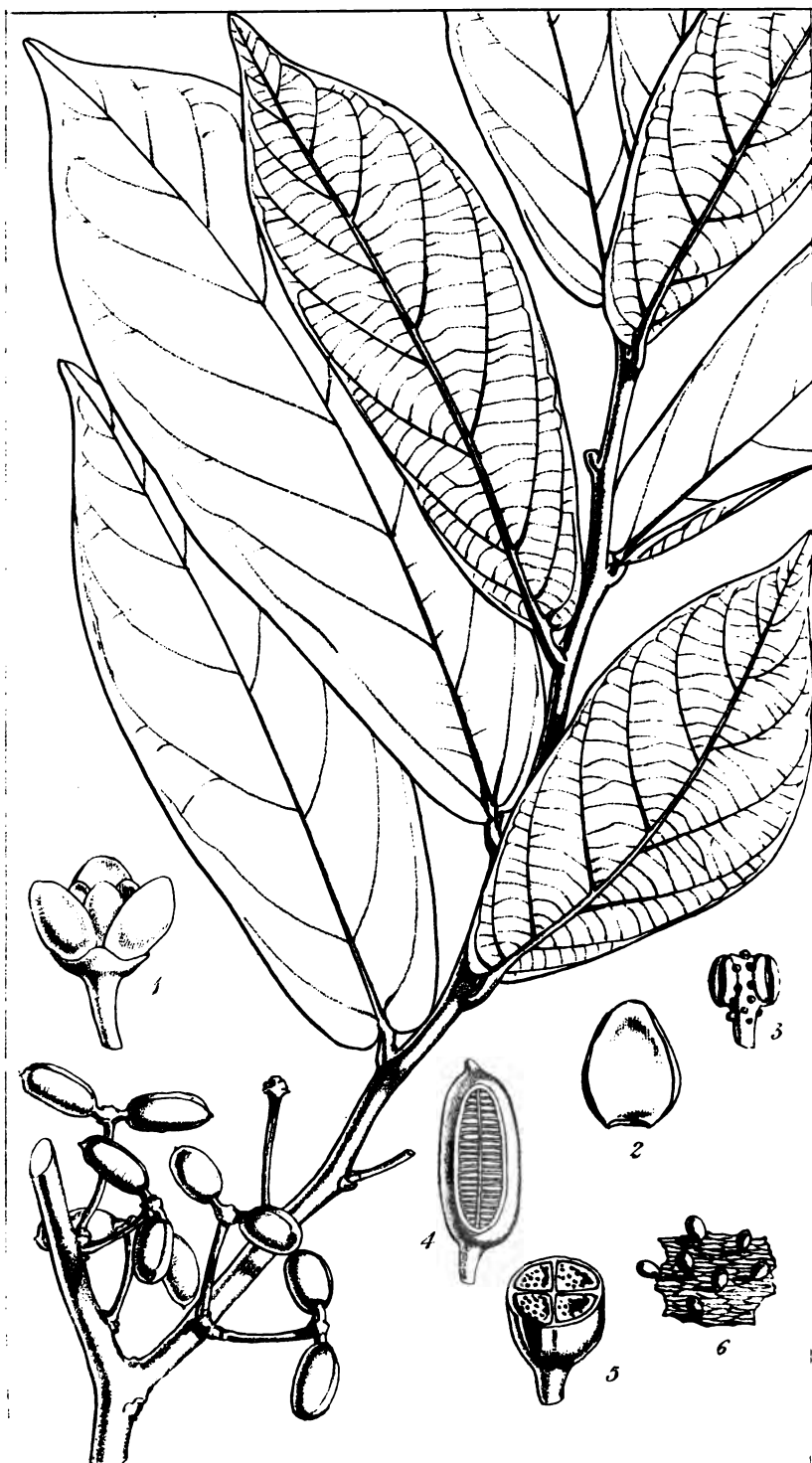
Rhabdotherca picridioides, Webb, Spicil. Gorgon. in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 146. Tab. XI.

HAB. Cape de Verd Islands; fissures of rocks, San Nicholas. *Forbes.* Mont Verd of St. Vincent, elev. 1000 feet to the summit. *Vogel.*

For some valuable remarks on the genus and its affinities, see Mr. Webb, l. c.

Fig. 1. Flower. f. 2. Achenium:—magnified.





TAB. DCCLXVII.

UVARIA? *VOGELII*, *Hook. fil. mss.*

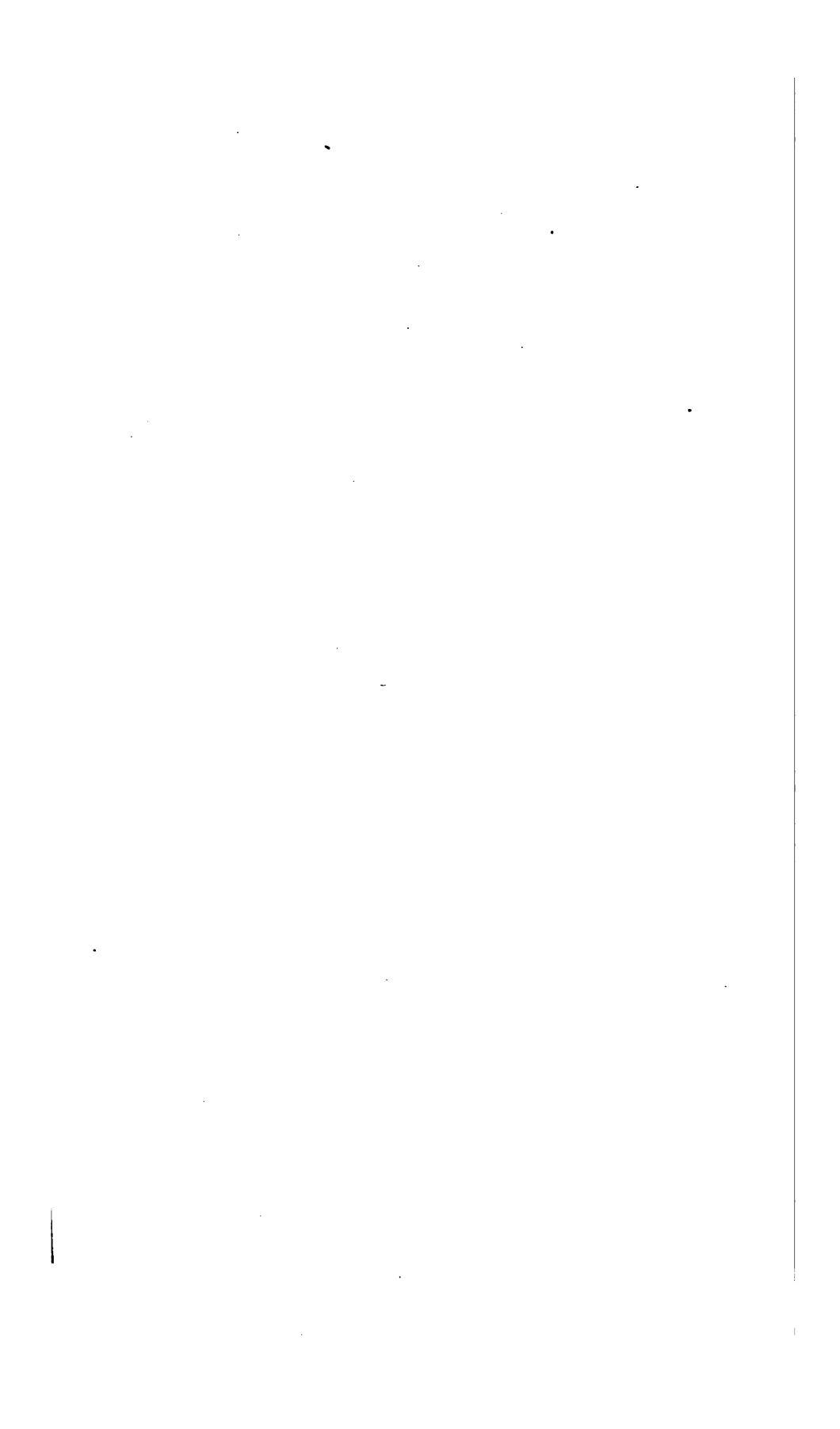
Scandens, glaberrima, foliis breve petiolatis anguste oblongis breviter acuminatis basi leviter complicata cordatis, margine (in sicco) crispulo obsolete repando-integris, supra nitidis subtus glaucorubrescentibus, pedicellis axillaribus (fructiferis in parte inferiore denudata ramulorum) 1-floris folio 7-8-plo brevioribus, floribus minutis, carpellis paucis (abortu?) cylindraceo-oblongis mucronulatis brevissime stipitatis monospermis.

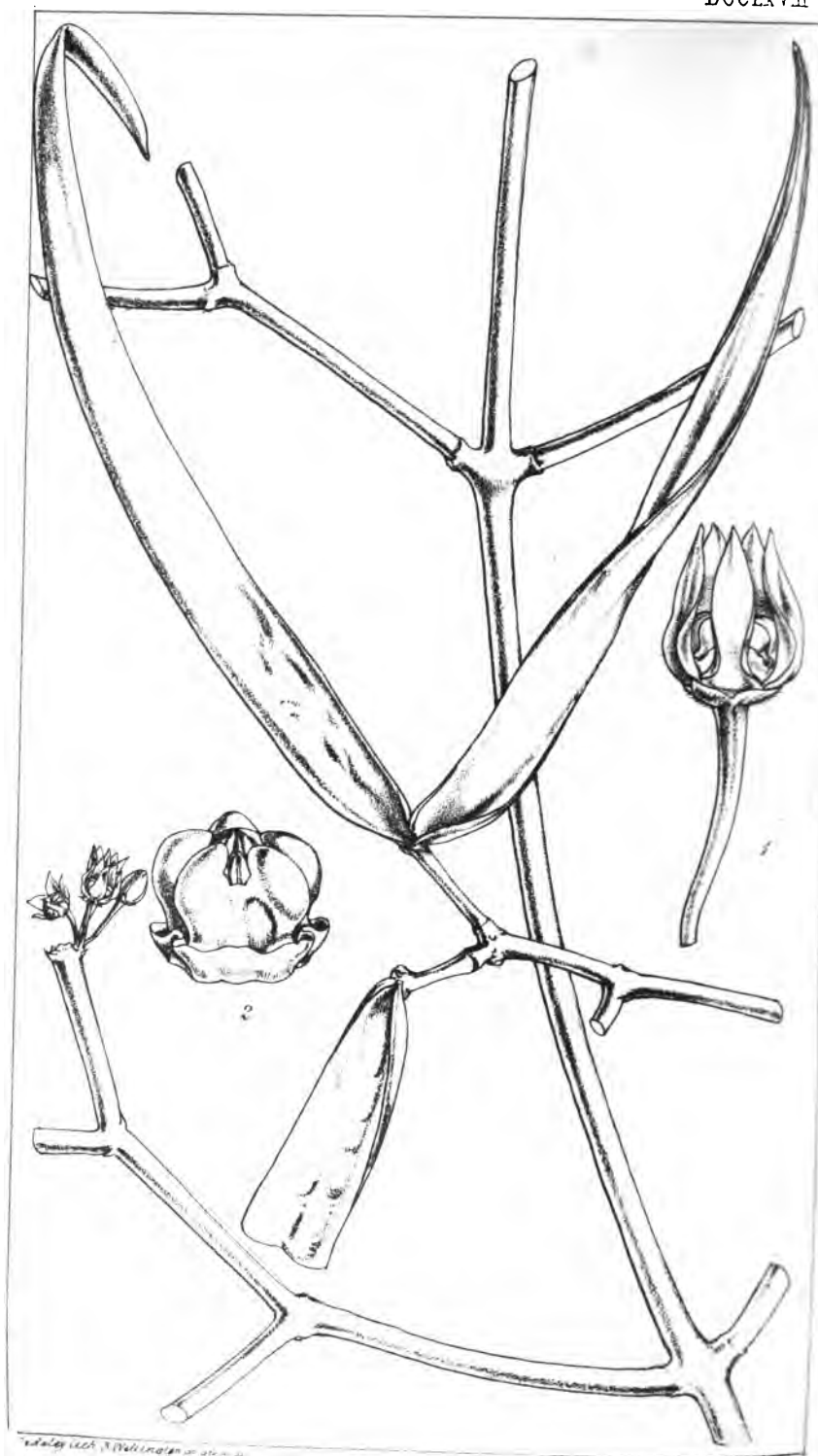
HAB. In Africa occid. trop. secus amnem *Quorra*; *Vogel*, Novemb. 1841.

Rami flexuosi et hinc inde interdum semel in spiram torti, epidermide nigrescente lenticellis albis crebris sparsa. *Folia* 3-4 poll. longa, 1-1½ poll. lata. *Flores* (quorum fragmenta tantum video) diametro vix 2 lin. *Calyx* repando-trilobus, lobis obtusis, sinubus latissimis. *Petala* 6-biseriata, æstivatione verosimiliter anguste imbricata, exteriora ovata, interiora ovato-lanceolata, obtusa, crassa, glabra. *Stamina* (ex icone analytica inedita cl. *Hook. fil.*) subuniseriata, definita, vix ultra 12. Connectivus antherarum filamento subæqualis, et, sicut illius apex, glandulis conspersus, subquadratus; loculi oblongi, marginales. *Carpella* 3½-4 lin. longa, nigra. *Semen* loculum arcte implens; integumento cartilagineo-fibroso, in laminas 4 verticales ad axim seminis fere conjunctas, et in plicas plures transversales, parallelas, intra albumen corneum producto.

OBS. Pluribus notis a genere recedit; huc igitur, donec meliora specimina innotuerunt, dubitanter posita. Serius, in *Flora Afric. occid.*, in novum genus (*Clethrosperum*) *Ozandra*, Ach. Rich. affine, fere absque dubio instauranda.

Fig. 1. Flos, magnitudine auctus. *f. 2.* Unum e petalis exterioribus. *f. 3.* Stamen (filamento inferne abscisso). *f. 4.* Sectio verticalis carpelli et seminis. *f. 5.* Eorundem sectio transversalis. (Septa cruciata quæ in icone perperam delineata sunt pro sectione lamellarum verticalium integumenti seminalis, nec pericarpium, intelligenda). *f. 6.* Frustulum pelliculæ connectivi valde amplificatum, glandulas quibus conspersum est exhibens. *Planchon.*





W. A. G. 1866

W. A. G. 1866

Smithianæ.

N. O. *Asclepiadææ.*

TAB. DCCLXVIII.

SARCOSTEMMA DALTONI, *Dcne.*

Ramis teretibus aphyllis, umbellis terminalibus, pedicellis glabris, corollæ laciniis ovatis ex oblique acuminatis glaberrimis, coron. staminea ext. plicata sinubus subæqualibus obtusis folior. coronæ int. basin æquantibus, fol. coronæ int. rotundato-ovatis gynostegio incumbentibus, stigmatе pentagono medio mamilloso, folliculis lineari-lanceolatis glabris. *Dcne.*

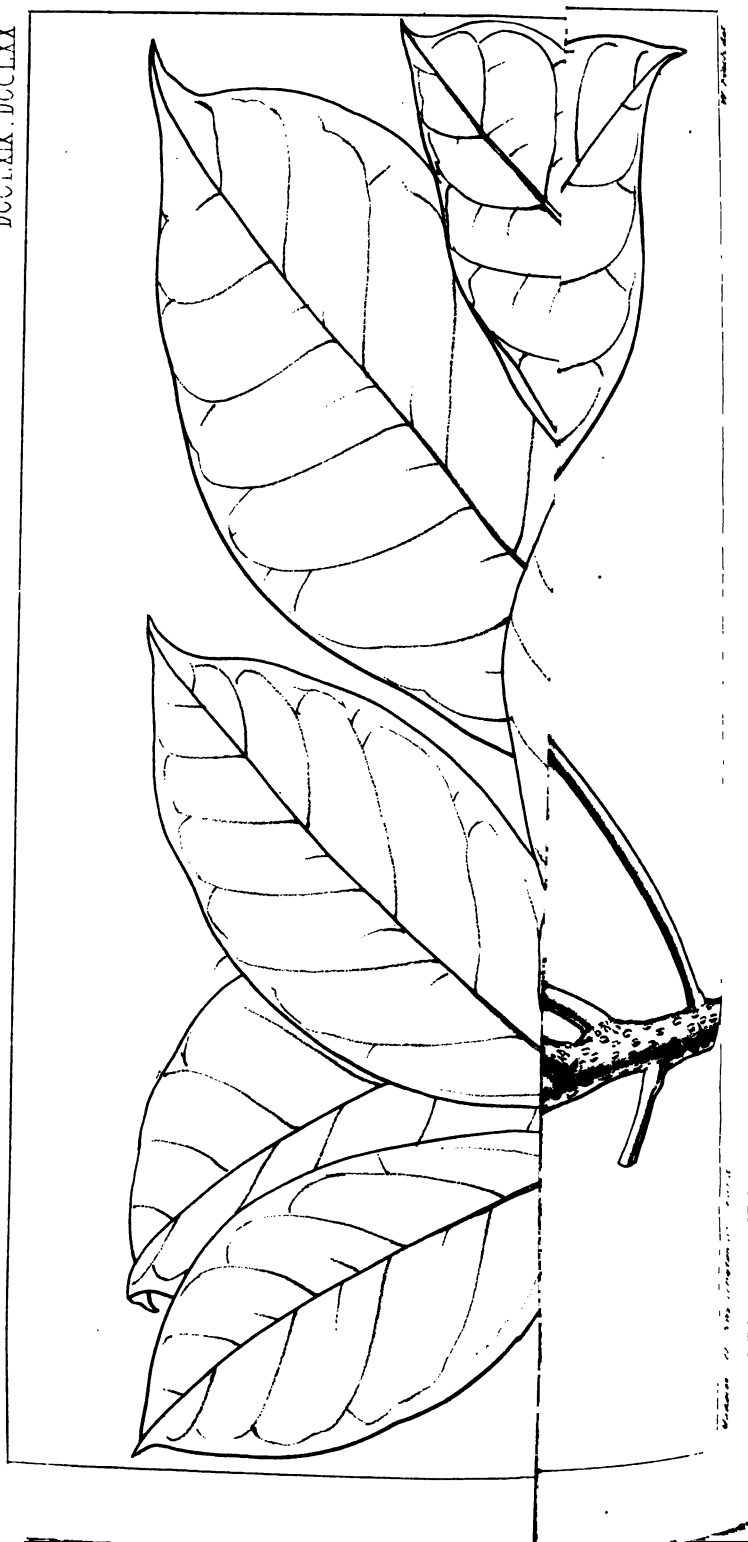
Sarcostemma Daltoni. *Dcne. in Webb, Spicil. Gorgon. in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 149. Tab. XIV.*

Sarcostemma nudum. *Ch. Smith, in Hb. Mus. Brit.*

HAB. Hills and maritime rocks, St. Jago one of the Cape de Verd Islands. *Forbes, J. D. H. San Antonio. Vogel.*

Fig. 1. Flowers. f. 2. Corona :—magnified.







Vogelianæ.

N. O. Capparidææ.

TAB. DCCLXIX—DCCLXX.

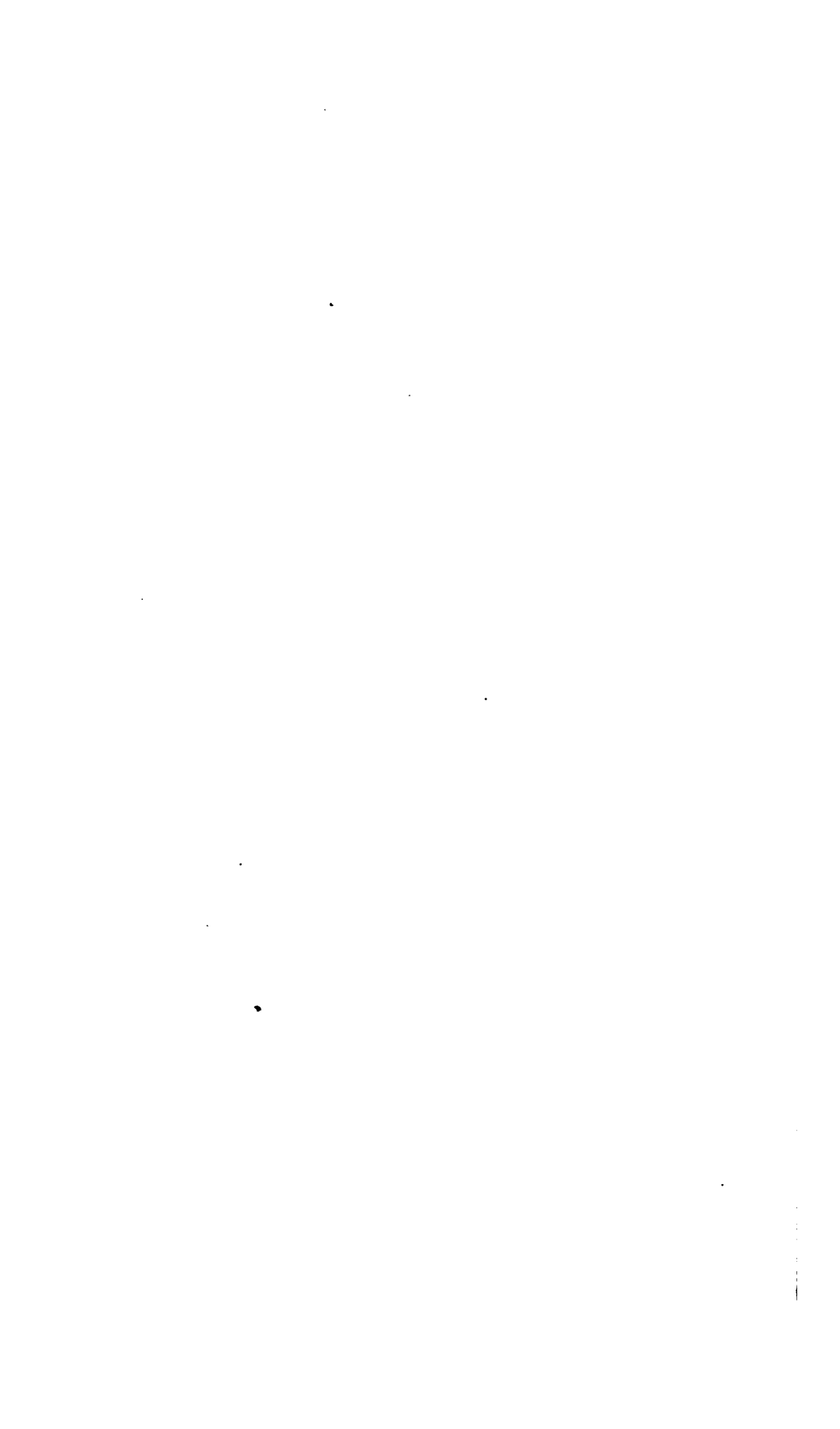
RITCHIEA ERECTA, Hook. fil.

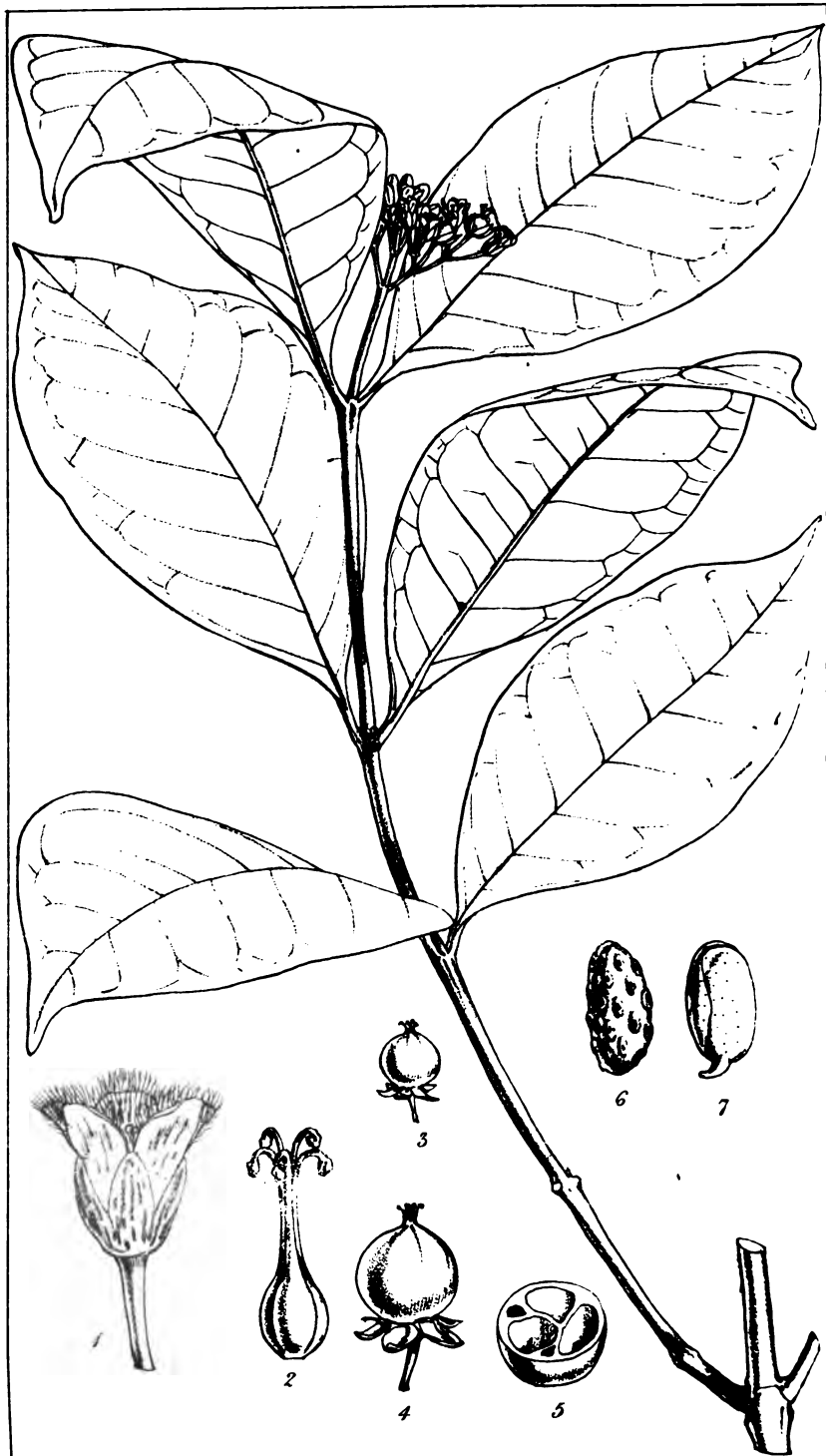
Erecta, glaberrima, foliis trifoliolatis, foliolis lanceolato-oblongis petiolum subæquantibus, basi in petiolulum breviter attenuatis apice breviter et acute acuminatis, racemis terminalibus brevibus pedicellorum (jam delapsorum) cicatricibus dense obsitis apice demum paucifloris, pedicellis calyci subæqualibus, petalis anguste linearibus lacinias calycinas lanceolatas cuspidatas fere duplo superantibus.

HAB. In Insula Fernando Po, Africæ occid. *Vogel in herb. Hook.*

Frutex 6-pedalis, ramosus. *Rami* lenticellis crebris valde prominentibus asperati. *Petiole* teretes, 4-5 poll. longi. *Foliola* rigide chartacea, supra siccitate atro-fusca, subtus rufescentia. *Nervi* supra obsoleti, subtus prominentes. *Racemus* in specimine 2-pollicaris, cicatricibus pedicellorum spira pluriseriali confertis, et sæpius hinc spinula (stipula?) stipatis. *Flores* illis *Ritchiæ fragrantis* duplo minores. *Calyx* viridis. *Petala* et staminum filamenta alba. *Antheræ* nigrescentes. *Vogel.*

A *Ritchiea fragrans* differt, caule non scandente, racemo confertifloro, pedicellis gracilibus vix pollicaribus, nec 3-4 pollicaribus, floribus duplo minoribus, et petalis versus apicem non dilatatis, nec in acumen setaceum subcirrhiforme productis. *Planchon.*





Madroagah, S. Wallington, S. Island

W. Fitch del.

TAB. DCCLXXI.

PSOROSPERMUM TENUIFOLIUM, *Hook. fil. ms.*

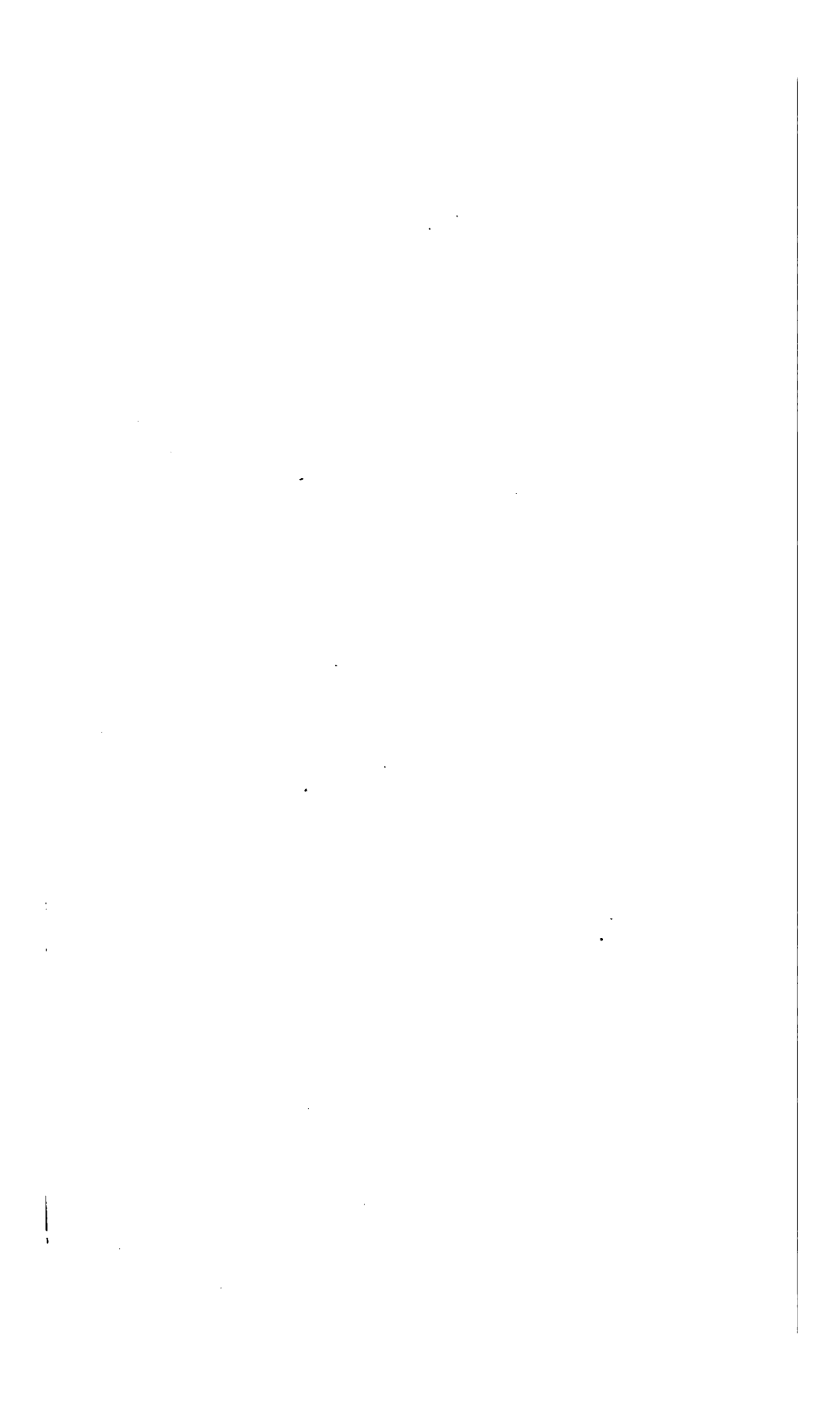
Glabrum, foliis lanceolatis utrinque acuminatis acutiusculis integerrimis rigide membranaceis nitidis, cymis terminalibus pedunculatis foliis 3-4-plo brevioribus, petalis calyce vix duplo longioribus, bacca globosa (grano Piperis majore) sepalis lanceolato-linearibus reflexis duplo longiore.

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. secus flumen Nun. *Vogel in herb. Hook.*

Frutex 10-pedalis, ramosus (*Vogel*). Novella, nodis et axillis petiolorum exceptis, glaberrima. *Rami* vetusti cortice cinereo, in longum lineatim fisso vestiti, teretes v. ad nodos compressi. *Ramuli* plus minus manifeste tetragoni, epidermide lævi, sicut planta tota, fusco-rubrescentes. *Folia* crebra, 2—2½ poll. longa, 12-15 lin. lata, margine tenui subrevoluto, nervis tenuibus, veniformibus, utrinque prominulis v. supra obsoletis. *Petioli* 1½ lin. longi, supra unisulci, in axillis pulvinulum lanæ brevis fulvæ foveantes. *Cymæ* ramus primarius bifurcus v. sæpius sub-umbellato-4-5-divisus, secundariis mox subumbellato-2-4-floris. *Pedicelli* 2½-3 lin. longi, striatuli, a basi ad apicem gradatim crassiores. *Flores* magnitudine illorum *Stellariæ mediæ*. *Petala* intus villosa albido-lutescentia (*Vogel*). *Stamina* *Styli* fere a basi liberi. *Stigmata* capitata. *Fructus* (in vivo) nigrescenti-purpurascens (*Vogel*).

Species a *Psorospermo Senegalensi*, Spach, glabritie statim dignoscenda.

Fig. 1. Flos. *f. 2.* Pistillum. *f. 3.* Fructus magnitudine naturali. *f. 4.* Idem amplificatus. *f. 5.* Idem transverse sectus. *f. 6.* Semen. *f. 7.* Embryo. *Planchon.*





Vogelianæ.

N. O. Boragineæ.

TAB. DCCLXXII.

ECHIUM STENOSIPHON, Webb.

Caule fruticoso strigoso, ramis fuscis pilis aculeatis strigosis, foliis strigosissimis ovato-vel rhomboideo-rotundatis margine sinuatis acutis vel obtusis inferioribus sinuato-lobatis breviter petiolatis superioribus sessilibus, spicis ramosis foliosis basi nudis apice floridis, floribus densis secundis, bractea oblonga calycis laciniis oblongis vel linearibus sub-æqualibus longiore, corolla hirsuta cærulescente calyce 4-plo vel 5-tuplo longiore, tubo cylindraceo ima basi squamarum annulo instructo, fauce vix ampliata lobis brevibus, staminibus exsertis infra medium tubi insertis, stylo staminum longitudine apice glabro sub apice usque ad basin pilosissimo, ovarii lobis angustis acutis glabris. *Webb.*

Echium stenosphon. *Webb, Spicil. Gorgon. in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 155. Tab. XV.*

HAB. Cape de Verd Islands, San Nicholas, *Forbes.* Mont Verd of St. Vincent at an elevation above 1000 ft. *Vogel.*
A shrub two feet high, branched.

Fig. 1. Flower:—magnified.



TAB. DCCLXXIII.

OCHTOCOSMUS AFRICANUS, *Hook. fil. ms.*

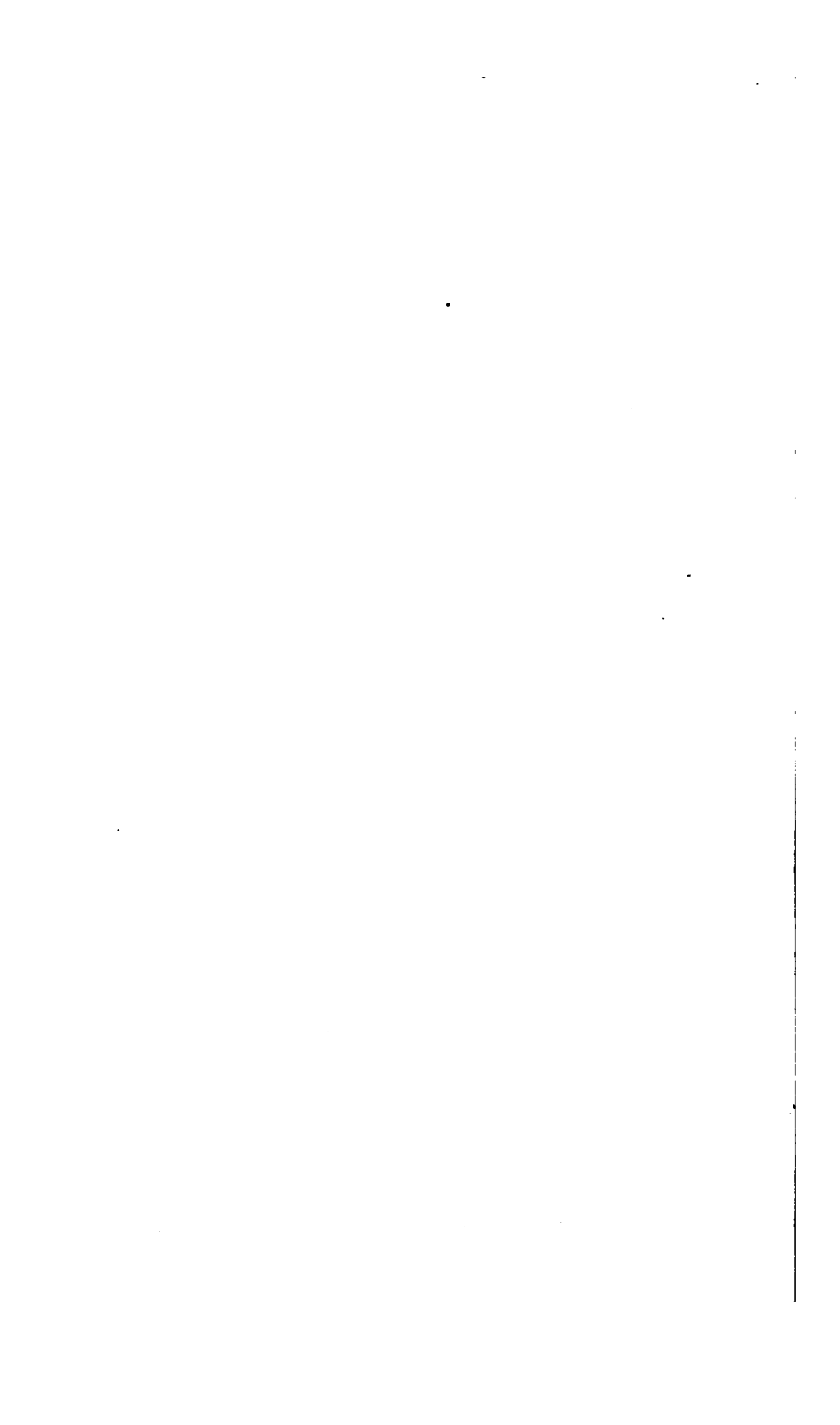
Rachidibus et pedicellis exceptis glaberrimus, foliis alternis brevissime petiolatis oblongis sparsis cuspidatis, cuspidate callis paucis subglandulosis secus marginem instructo, utrinque acutis margine leviter incrassato et revoluta integris v. subrepandis, rigide chartaceis nitidis subtus pallidioribus pulchre et tenuissime venosis, racemis axillaribus 1-3 folio brevioribus, pedicellis fasciculatis petala (subfructu) æquantibus rachidibusque puberulis, petalis (subfructu) induratis calyce plus duplo longioribus, staminibus styloque exsertis.

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. *Vogel.*

Although at first sight this interesting plant might appear to differ generically from the original *Ochtocosmus Roraimæ*, Benth., described on specimens collected by M. Schomburgk in Guyana, a more close inspection shows those differences to be merely specific. The leaves, which have in both the same firm texture and glossy surface, are here scattered on the branchlets instead of being collected rather densely towards their apex: the inflorescence consists of racemose fascicles, not of a subcorymbose panicle: the petals become thicker, and might be called almost woody, a character which, connected with all others, marks out the affinity of both plants with the genus *Ixionanthes*, Jack. The definition of the Order to which both these genera belong will be shortly the object of a separate paper. It suffices now to point out their close connection with *Erythroxyleæ* on one side, and *Bonnetiææ* (a section of *Ternstroemiaceæ* of authors) on the other.

Fig. 1. Flower, long after fecundation. *f. 2.* A petal with two stamens. *f. 3.* Pistil with the disc and lower parts of the filaments. *f. 4.* The same vertically cut. *f. 5.* Fruit in the persistent flower. *f. 6.* Transverse section of the same. *f. 7.* A seed with the arilliform production of the exostome. *Planchon.*







TAB. DCCLXXIV.

ACRIDOCARPUS CORYMBOSUS, Hook. *fil. mst.*

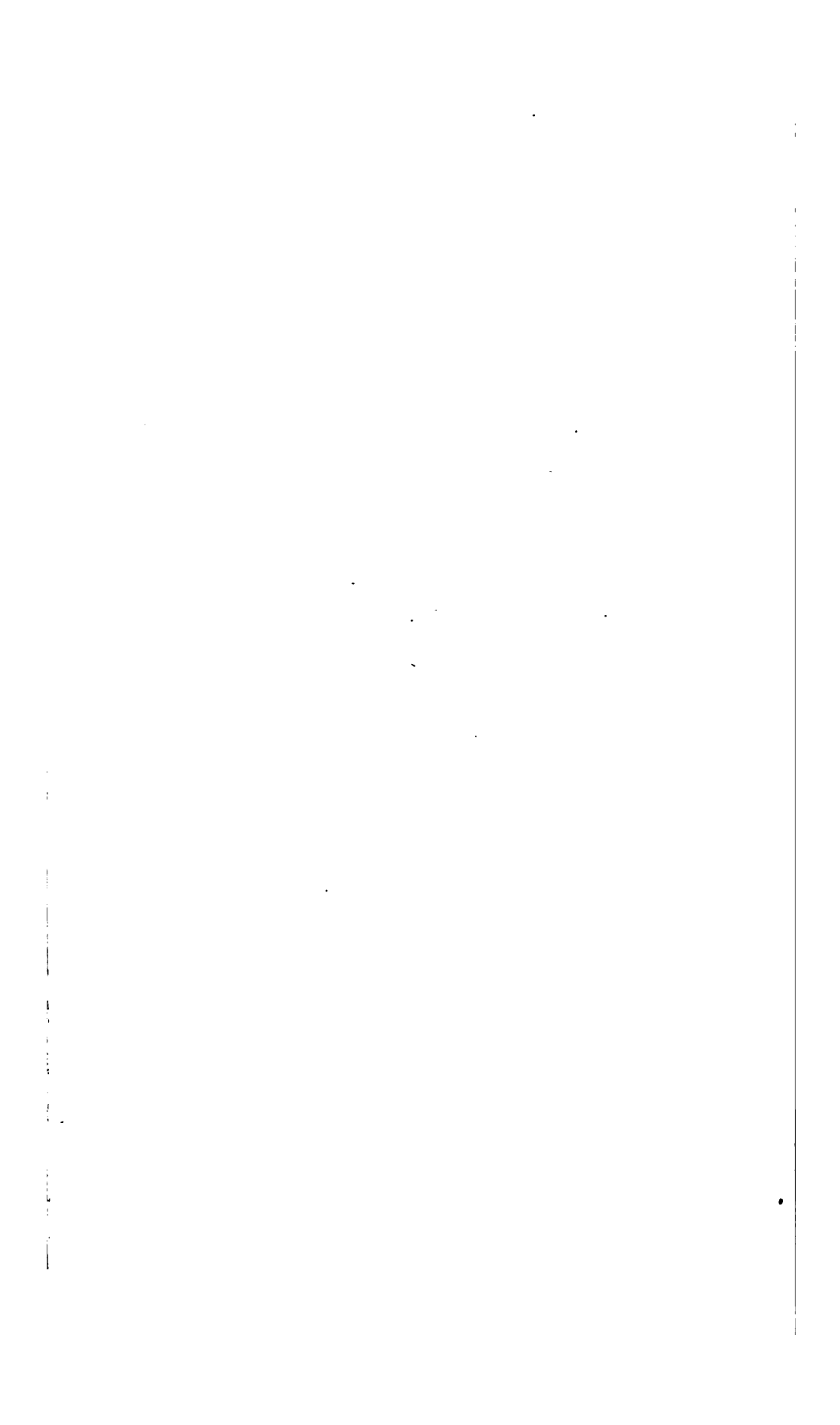
Ramis foliisque glaberrimis, his lenticellis punctiformibus prominentibus sæpius crebre conspersis, illis alternis breviter petiolatis oblongis breviter et obtusiuscule acuminatis subtus reticulato-venosis subcoriaceis, racemis axillaribus et terminalibus brevibus confertifloris, rachide crassa, bracteis parvis acutis eglandulosis pedicellisque (flore pluries longioribus) alutaceo-pubentibus, calycis laciniis obtusissimis glabriusculis, stylis staminibus longioribus.

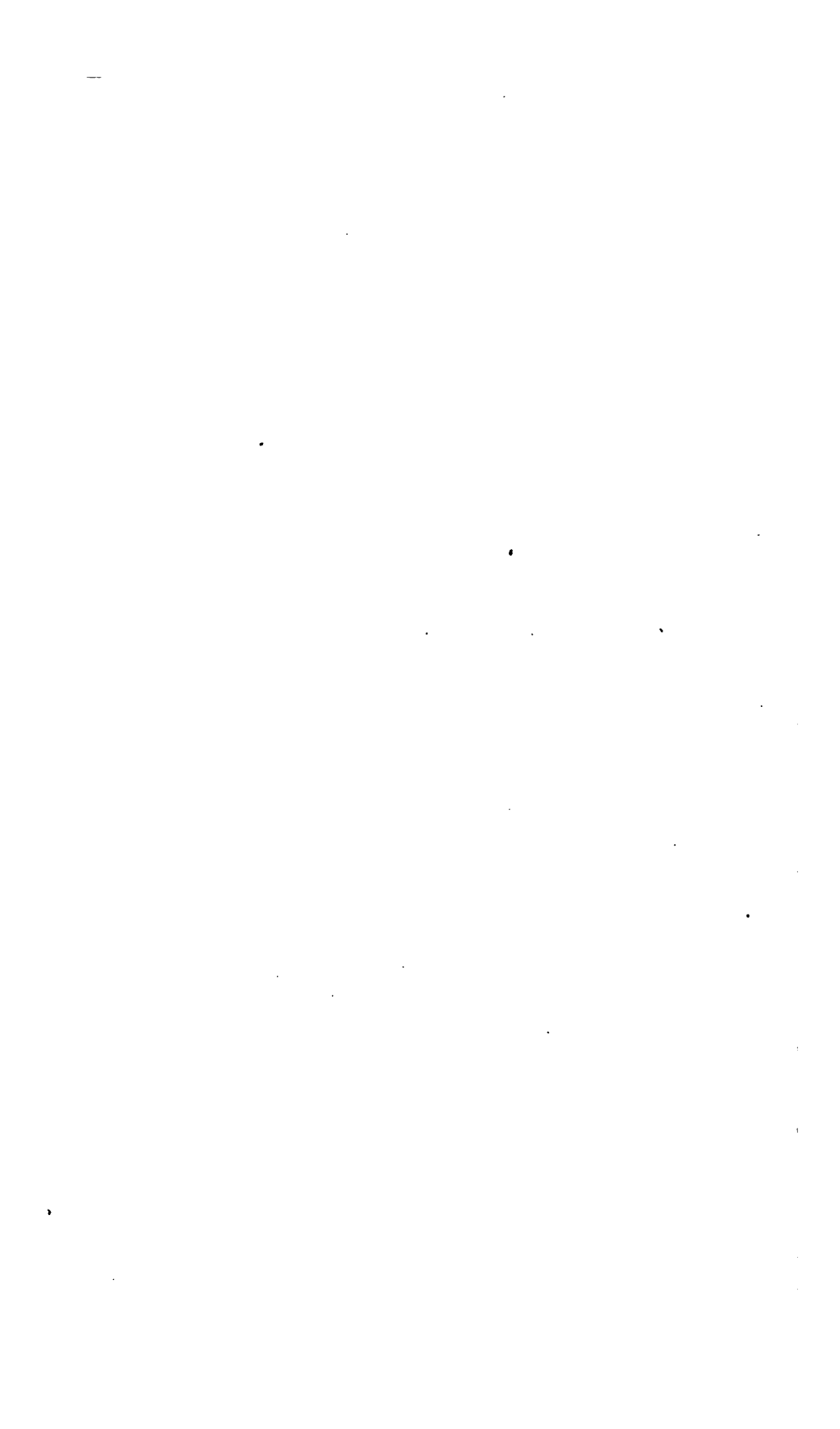
HAB. In Africa trop. occid. ad Cape Coast. *Vogel in herb. Hook. Ramuli teretes, epidermide griseo-fuscescente leviter striatula.*

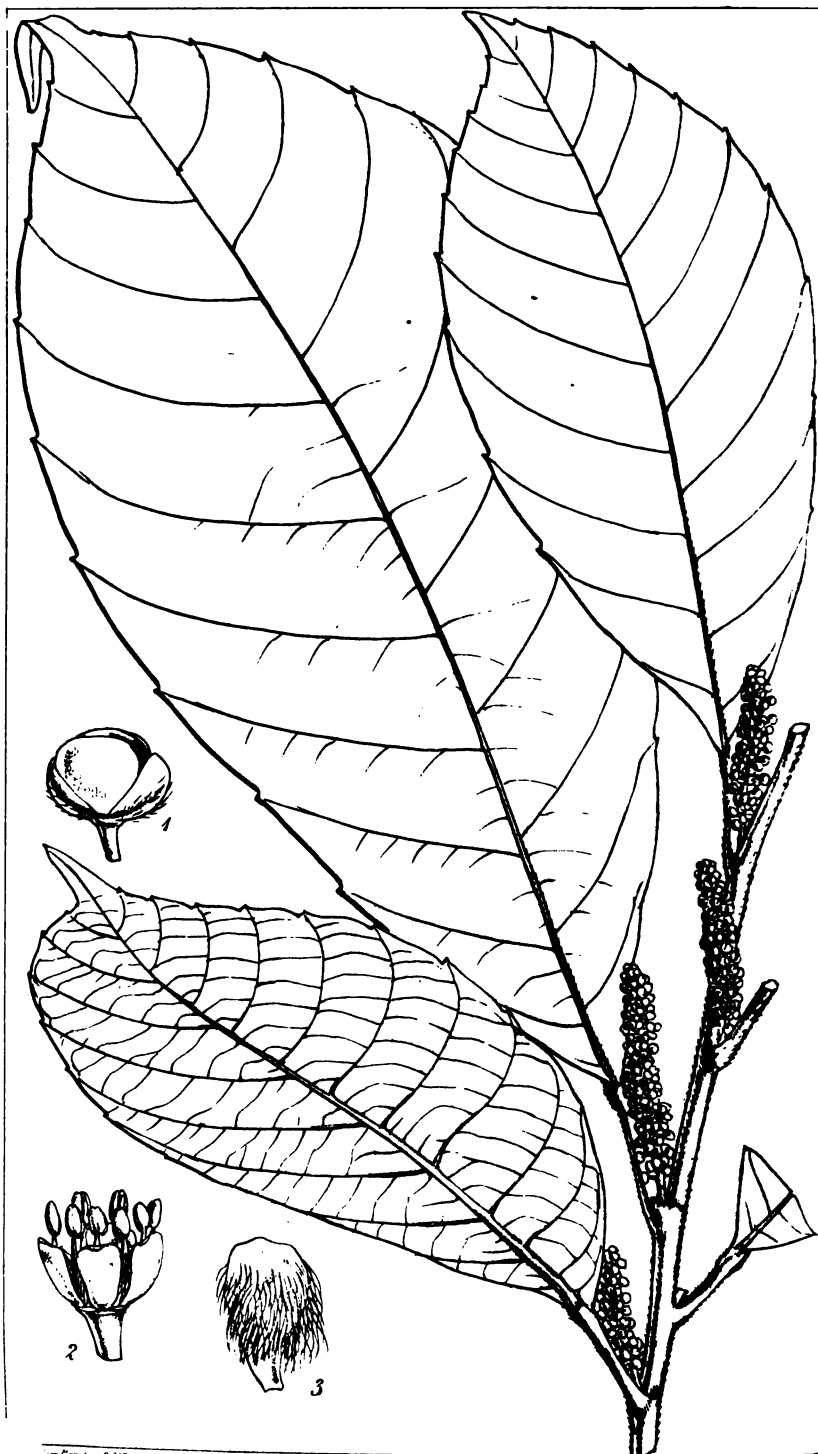
Folia sparsa, internodiis longiora, oblonga v. elliptica, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longa, 6-15 lin. lata, acumine sæpius brevissimo, basi acutiuscula v. subobtusa, leviter complicata, subtus glandulis paucis maculiformibus, cinereis, orbicularibus, haud magnis hinc inde sparsa. *Nervi* laterales utrinque 7-10, patentes, longe a margine limbi connexi, supra vix conspicui, subtus prominentes et reticulo venarum laxè connexi. *Petiolii* 1-2 lin. longi, sæpius torti, supra acute unisulci, eglandulosi. *Racemi* fere omnes axillares, demum vix pollicares, inferne spatio brevi haud floribus sed bracteis 2-3 lanceolatis instructi, cæterum conferte 15-25-flori, rachide a basi versus apicem incrassata, bracteis minutis, post pedicellorum occasum quasi ramentaceo-asperata. *Pedicelli* florum inferiorum 6-8 lin. longi, graciles. *Flores* inaperti, parvi. *Calyx* profunde fidus, lacinia altera glandulis 2 (in unam confluentibus) impressis instructa, laciniis semioblongis v. subrotundis, ciliolatis, tubo brevi pilis sparso. *Petala* non visa. *Antheræ* oblongo-lineares, apice poris 2 apertæ, glaberrimæ. *Filamenta* persistentia, crassa, brevia, glabra. *Ovarium* accretum subobcordato-bilobum, sinu obtusissimo, pilis rufescentibus sericeum. *Styli* a basi liberi, divaricato-arcuati, subulati, glaberrimi, acuti. *Fructus* . . .

Ab *Acridoc. Smeathmanni*, Fl. Seneg. spicis solitariis brevibus, ab *Acrid. Cavanillesii*, Ad. Juss., laciniis calycinis obtusissimis differt.

Fig. 1. Flos petalis ablatis. *f. 2.* Stamen. *f. 3.* Ovarium:
—*Omnia plus minus amplificata. Planchon.*







TAB. DCCLXXV.

SCHMIDELIA MONOPHYLLA, *Hook. fl. ms.*

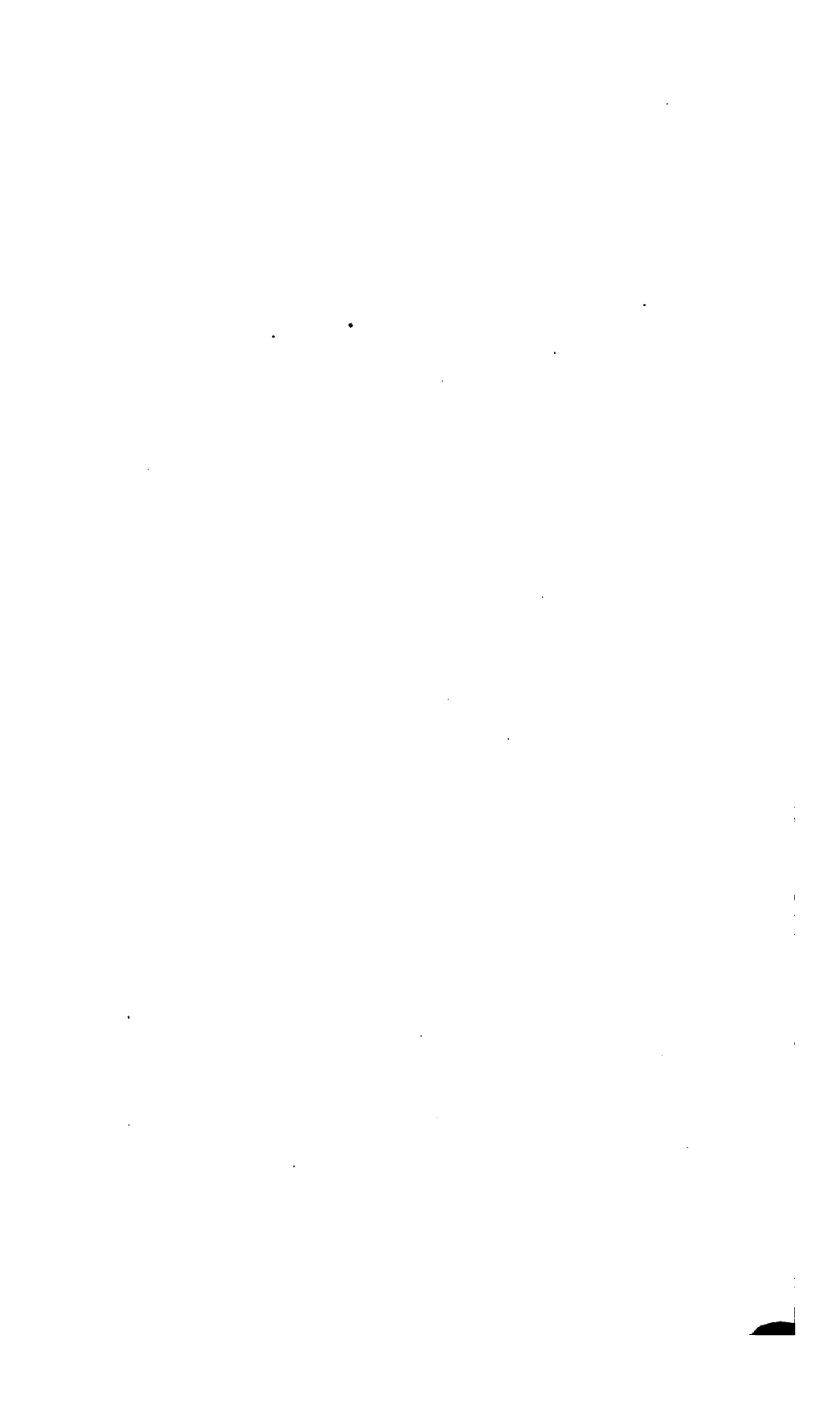
Ramis petiolis foliisque subtus pubescentibus, his unifoliolatis obovato-oblongis breviter et acute cuspidatis remote et exserte denticulatis basi cuneatis supra (præter nervum medium) glaberrimis nitidis rigide membranaceis, racemulis confertifloris axillaribus solitariis 1-1½ pollicaribus petiolo parum v. duplo longioribus, floribus sæpe 2-3 pedunculo communi brevissimo sustentis, pedicellis tenuissimis calyci subæqualibus, petalis cuneatis intus villosis calyce staminibusque brevioribus.

HAB. In insula Fernando Pô, ad Clarence. *Vogel in herb. Hook.*

Rami teretes, epidermide cinerea. Folia sparsa, internodiis longiora, 2-6 poll. longa, 1½-3 poll. lata, petiolis teretibus supra versus apicem unisulcis, apice leviter refractis, articulatis, pagina supera siccitate fusco-nigrescente, infera conspicue pallidiore, nervis lateralibus utrinque prominulis, subtus ad axillas pilis albis barbatis. Rachis racemi gracilis, hispidula. Bracteæ minutæ, breviter ovatæ, acutæ, bracteolæque lineares, sicut basis sepalorum externorum pilosulæ. Alabastra minuta, oculo nudo glabriuscula, sub lente pilis paucis conspersa.

Species *Schmideliæ Meyeri*, Planch. ms. (*Rhus monophylla*, *E. Mey. mss. in pl. Drèg. coll.*) affinis, quæ tamen glabritie absoluta et racemis, laxifloris elongatis facile differt.

Fig. 1. Alabastrum. *f. 2.* Flos calyce ablato. *f. 3.* Petalum facie visum.—*Omnia amplificata. Planchon.*





TAB. DCCLXXVI.

CAMPYLANTHUS BENTHAMII, *Webb.*

Campylanthus Benthamii. *Webb, Spicil. Gorgon. in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 163.*

Campylanthus salsoloides. *Webb, Phyt. Can. 3, p. 126, (quoad plantam Gorgon., non Roth).*

Var. *α. glaber*; foliis filiformibus glabris, calycis laciniis glabellis ciliatis. *Webb, Spicil. Gorgon. in Hook. Niger Voy. p. 163. Tab. XVI.*

Campylanthus glaber. *Benth. in DC. Prodr. 10. p. 508 and 596.*

Eranthemum salsoides. *Ch. Smith in Herb. Mus. Brit. (J. D. H.)*

Var. *β. hirsutus*; foliis planis oblongis, superioribus filiformibus cum ramulis hirsutissimis, calycis laciniis puberulis demum glabrescentibus.

HAB. Cape de Verd Islands. Throughout Mount Gardo, in the island of St. Nicholas. *Forbes.* Summit of a steep mountain, valley of St. Domingo, 1200—2000 feet elev., St. Jago. *J. D. H.* St. Antonio and St. Vincent, elev. 800 feet. *Vogel.*

This species differs from *C. salsoloides*, in having the younger leaves often plane, and very hairy, in var. *α.* more slender, in the spikes being erect, the segments of the calyx lanceolate, ciliated, glabrous or glabrescent, in the thicker tube of the corolla, the lanceolate segments, the longer, more acute anthers, in the more obtuse capsule longer than the calyx, and the black seeds. *P. B. Webb,*

Fig. 1. Flower. *f. 2.* Anthers. *f. 3.* Ovary. *f. 4.* Capsule:—all magnified.





TAB. DCCLXXVII.

HUGONIA PLANCHONI, *Hook. fil. ms.*

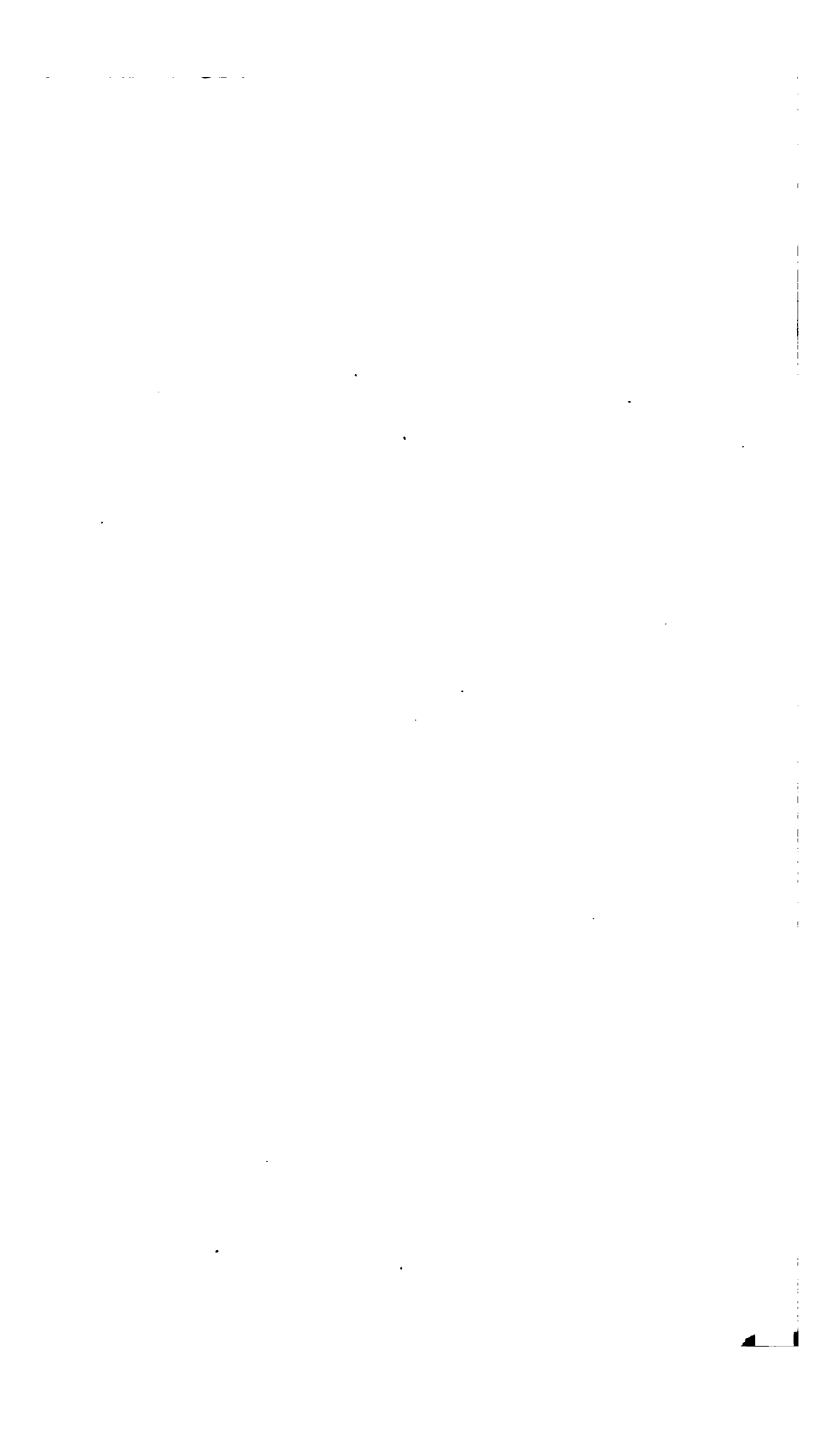
Ramis petiolisque ferrugineo-pubescentibus, foliis lanceolato-oblongis cuspidatis utrinque acutis remotiuscule serrulatis glabris nitidis rigide chartaceis pulchre reticulato-venosis, stipulis bracteisque pinnatipartitis laciniis subulatis, cymis axillaribus brevibus 3-5-floris, stylis staminibus longioribus.

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. Sierra Leone. *Afzelius in herb. Mus. Brit.* *Vogel in herb. Hook.* Accra. *Vogel, ibid.*

Species distinctissima et pulcherrima, facie *Smeathmannias* referens. *Frutex* scandens. *Cirrhi* in parte inferiore ramulorum alterni, nunc nulli. *Ramuli* angulati, ramique subteretes cicatricibus stipularum albis notati. *Folia* sat conferta, alterna, 3-5½ poll. longa, 10-20 lin. lata, petiolo vix 2 lin. longo. *Stipulae* ob lacinias subulatas conspicuæ, bracteis conformes. *Sepalorum* pars in alabastro externa subsericeo-rufescens, parte tecta glabra, nitida. *Petala* flava (ex *Vogel*) anguste v. latiuscule cuneata, staminibus stylisque longiora. *Bacca* sicca globosa, *Piso* subæqualis, mucronata, calyci subæqualis.

Fig. 1. Flos parum amplificatus. *f. 2.* Petalum ejusdem. *f. 3.* Stamina circa pistillum. *f. 5.* Fructus amplificatus. *f. 5.* Ejusdem, sectio transversa. *Planchon.*







Vogeliana.

N. O. Olacineæ.

TAB. DCCLXXXVIII.

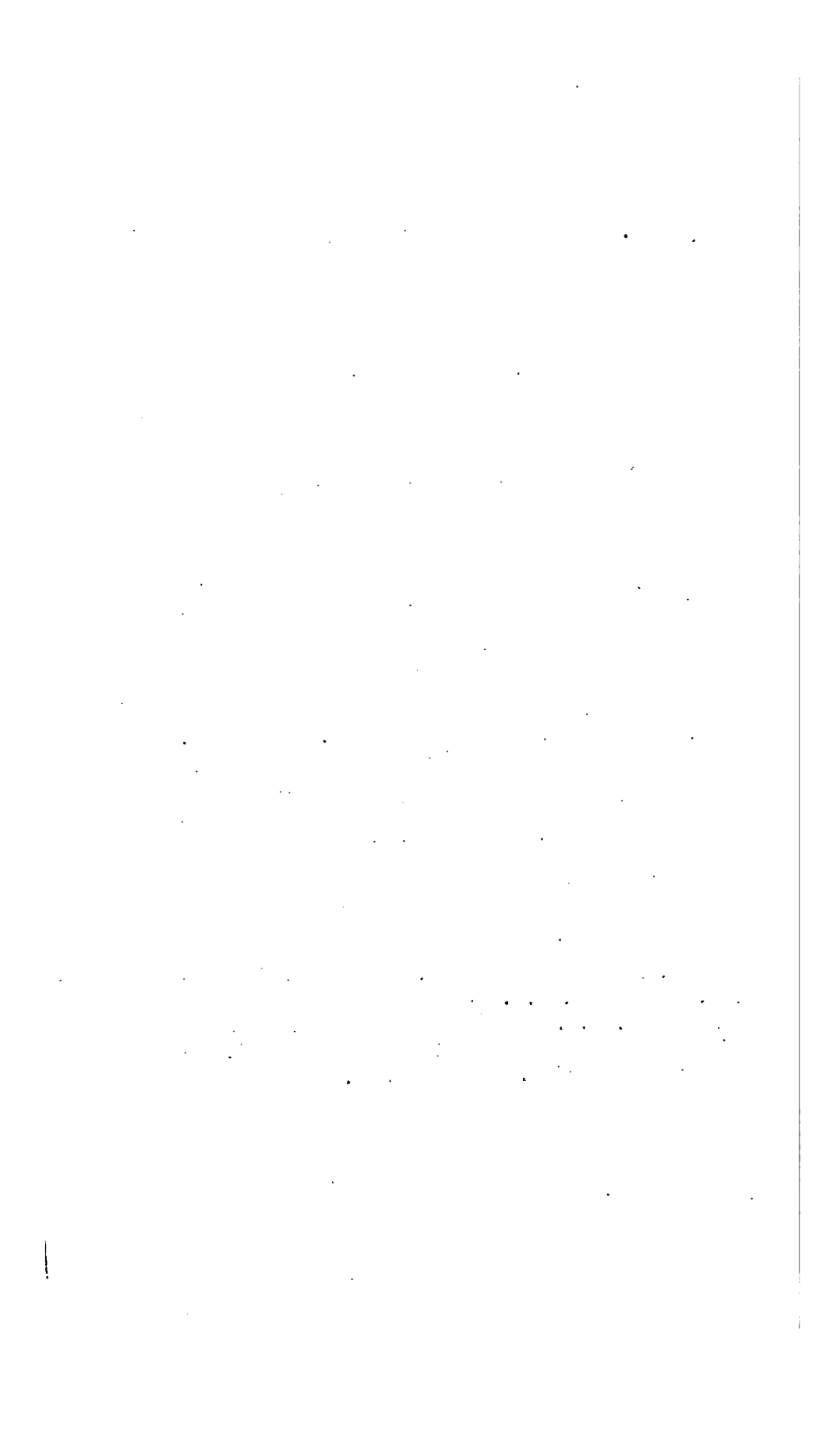
APODYTES BENINENSIS, *Hook. fil. ms.*

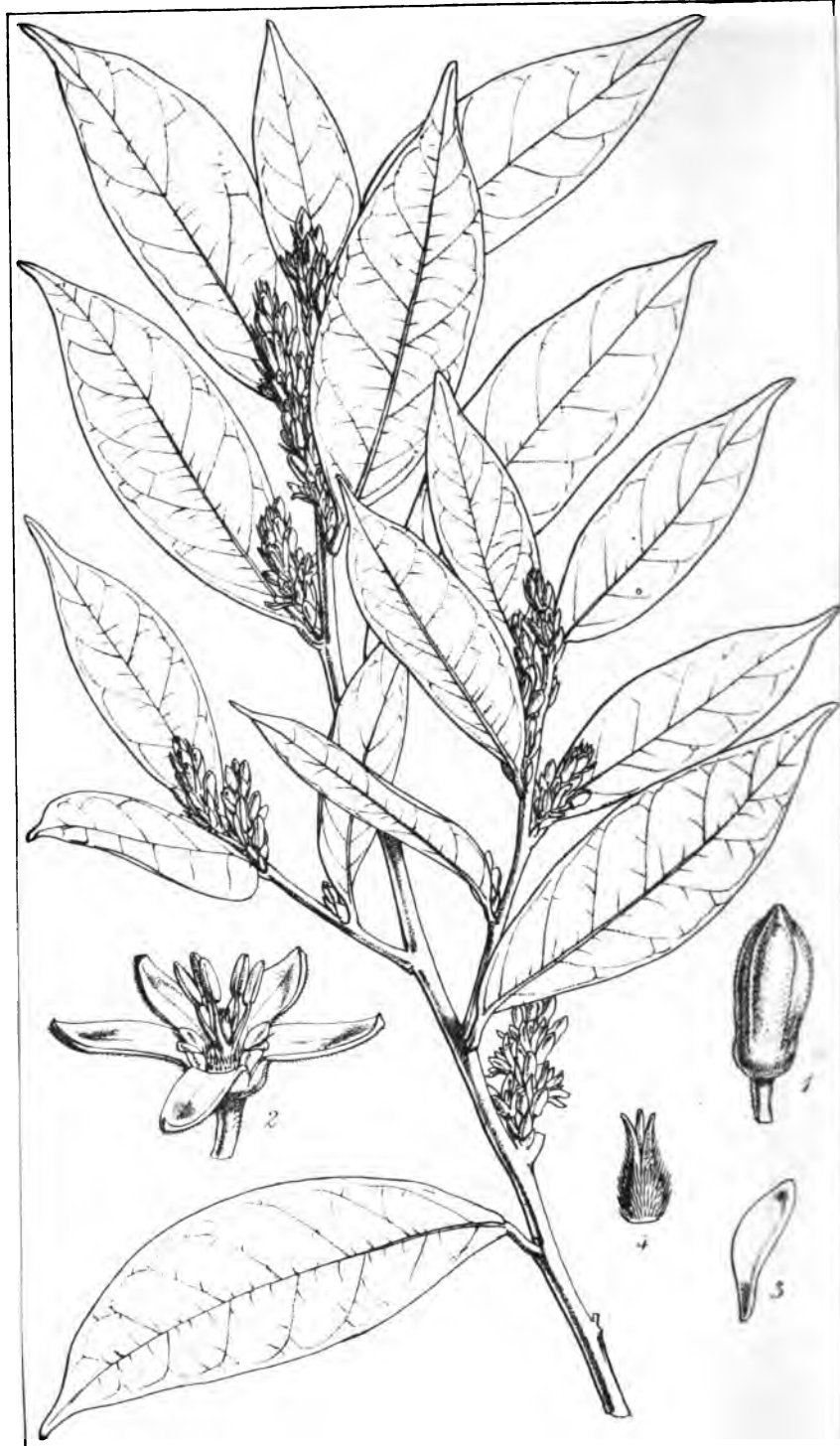
Glaberrima exsiccatione nigrescens, foliis distichis brevissime petiolatis breviter acuminatis acumine obtusiusculo v. emarginato basi acutiusculis margine integro v. subrepando revolutis, fasciculis axillaribus paucifloris, pedicellis gracilibus petala oblongo-linearum haud æquantibus, stylo e basi incrassata filiformi staminibus longiore.

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. ad Cape Palmas. *Vogel*, n. 46.

This species is very distinct by its inflorescence from the original *Apodytes dimidiata*, as well as from *A. acutifolia*, Hochst., and two other undescribed species in Sir William Hooker's Herbarium. The section of *Olacineæ* to which Mr. Bentham has justly referred this genus, will be increased by several genera, new or already known; and I may mention, among the latter the *Pennantia*, Forster, referred, upon no good ground, by M. Reisseck to the Order *Terebinthaceæ*.

Fig. 1. Flower before expansion. *f. 2.* Stamen. *f. 3.* Ovarium in the calyx. *f. 4.* Ovarium with part of the style vertically cut. *f. 5.* The same cut transversely. *f. 6.* One of the two ovules, which ought to be represented in the inverse position, as in *f. 4.* *Planchon.*





TAB. DCCLXXIX.

CLEISTANTHUS POLYSTACHYUS, *Hook. fil. ms.*

CHAR. GEN.—*Flores* dioici. *Masc.* *Calyx* 5-partitus, laciniis late-linearibus, æstivatione valvatis, demum patentibus, crassiusculis. *Squamulæ* 5, lineari-oblongæ, laciniis calycinis alternæ, hypogynæ. *Stamina* 5, squamulis alterna; filamentis inferne in columnam crassam connatis, superne liberis, subulatis; *antheris* oblongis, supra basim dorso affixis, vacillantibus, loculis 2, rima introrsa dehiscentibus. Rudimentum pistilli, intra stamina insidens, ovato-oblongum, apice trifidum, villosum. *Fœm.* desiderantur.

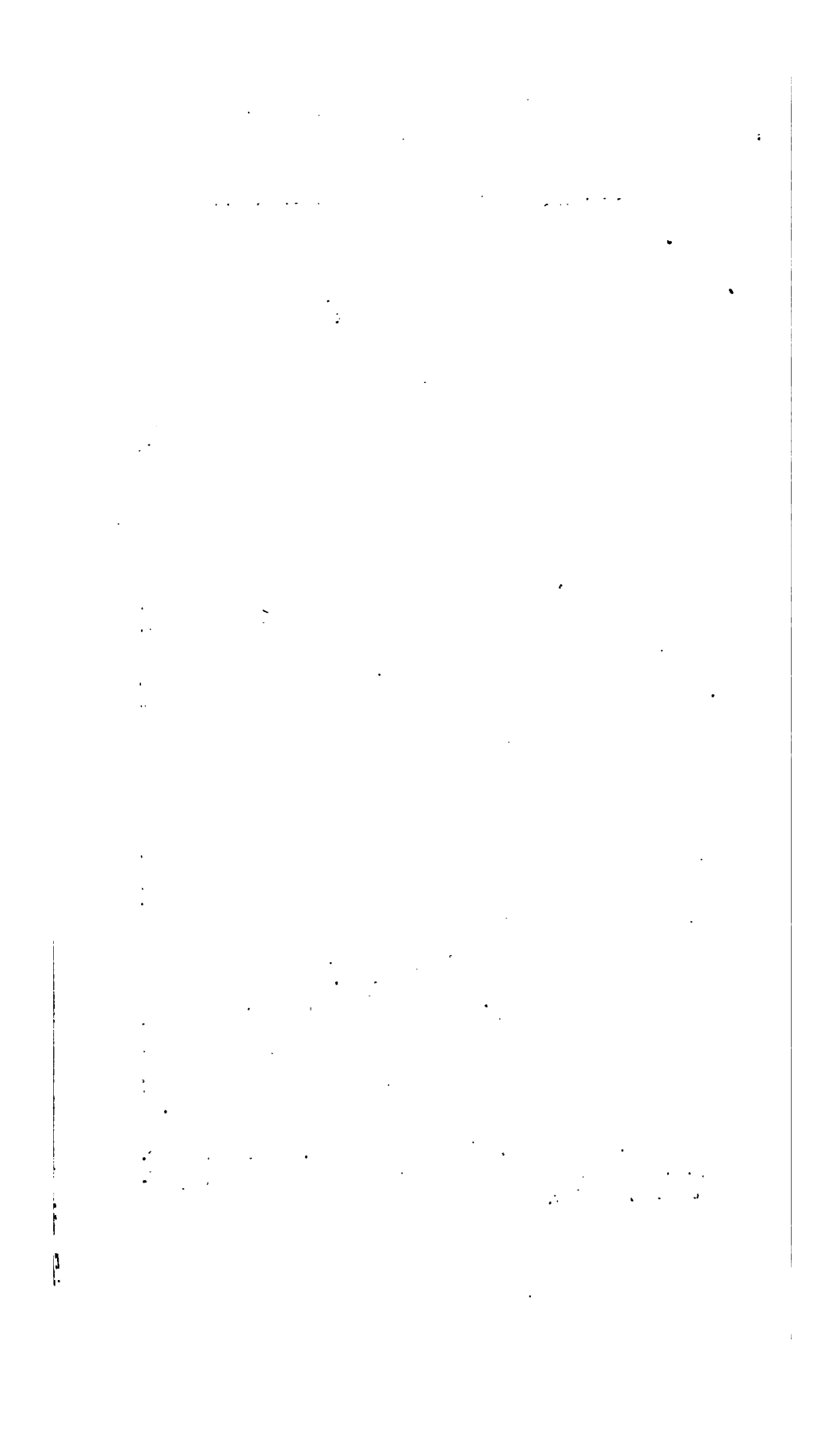
Frutex? Africæ tropicæ occident. § ramulis crebris, alternis. Folia approximata, disticha, breviter petiolata, oblongo-lanceolata, apice acuminata, basi acuta, integerrima, glaberrima, rigida, penninervia, reticulato-venosa. Stipulæ foliorum caducissimæ, non visæ, florales caducæ, lineari-subfalcatæ, ob glabritiem secus rachides subtomentosas conspicuæ. Racemi (masculi) axillares, crebri, nunc, foliorum casu, secus ramulos viz interrupte conferti et inde in racemum compositum confluentes. Flores brevissime pedicellati, 2-3-natim fasciculati, fasciculo quoque bracteis 2 (stipulaceis) stipato; pedicellis basi articulatis, sicut rachides et perianthia extus, pube densa, ferruginea indutis.

Cleistanthus polystachyus, Hook. fil. ms.

HAB. In Sierra Leone. *Whitfield in herb.* Hook.

Ob flores fœmineos ignotos affinitas generis subdubia. Ad *Briedeliam* inter *Euphorbiaceas* accedit, æstivatione et characteribus essentialibus, sed differt forma perianthii; attamen ab hoc genere verosimiliter haud removendum.

Fig. 1. Alabastrum. *f. 2.* Flos expansus. *f. 3.* Squamulæ. *f. 4.* Rudimentum pistilli.—*Partes omnes plus minus amplificate. Planchon.*





Holmes & Hollington, 3rd Series

W. Fock, del.

TAB. DCCLXXX.

NATALIA PAULLINIODES, *Planch.*

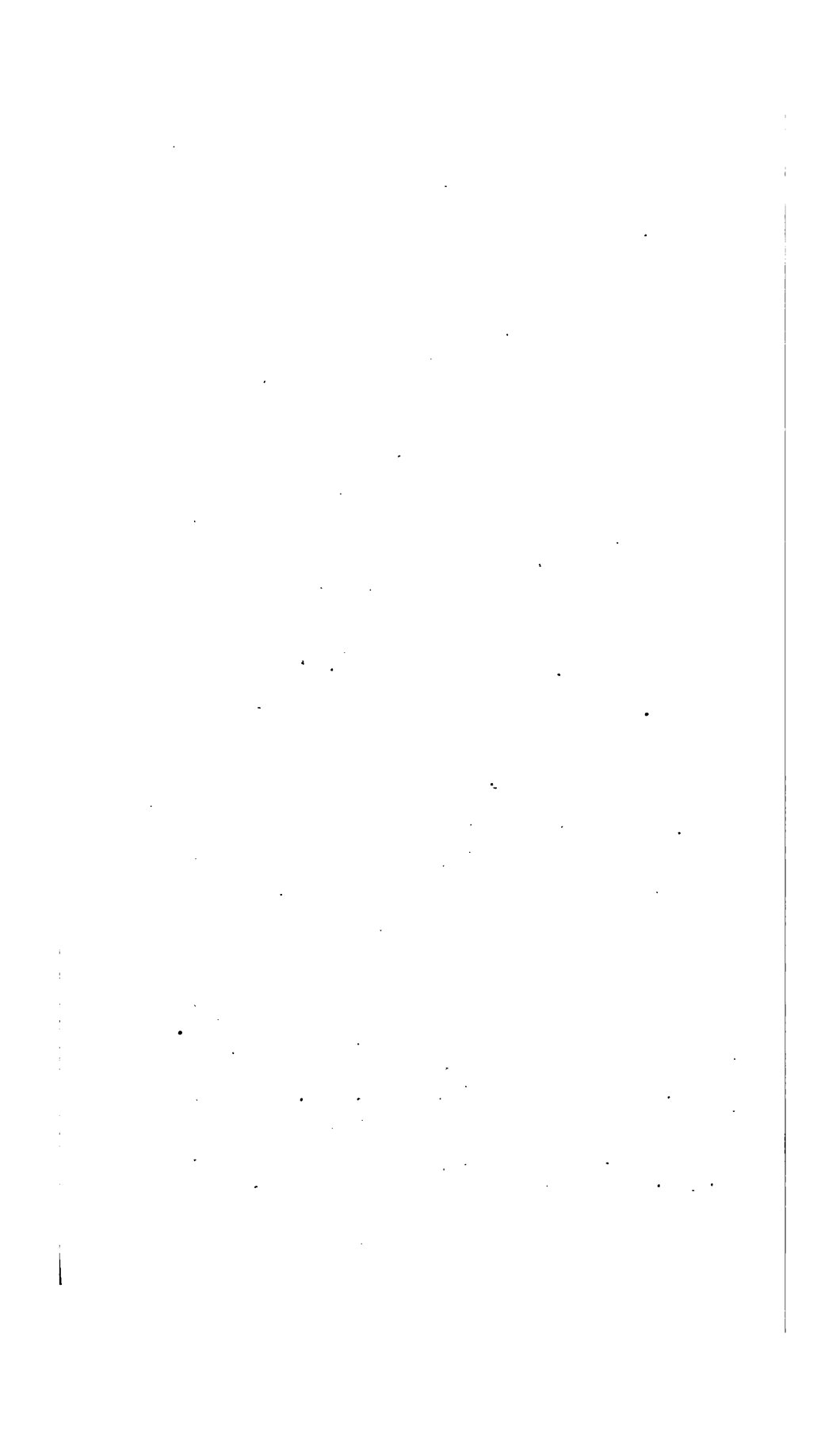
Foliis cum impari 7-10-jugis, foliolis oppositis v. passim alternis petiolulatis lanceolatis breviter cuspidatis utrinque acutis glabriusculis (nervis subtus tantum pilosulis) remote serrulatis serraturis incurvis supra siccitate nigrescentibus subtus pallidis, racemo oppositifolio pedunculato plurifloro, bracteis parvis subulatis, pedicellis calyce brevioribus vel eum subæquantibus, petalorum lamina lineariblonga cristulis parvis basi ornata v. nuda, ungue (pro parte) sericeo-albido, stylo inferne piloso staminibusque exsertis.

HAB. In Sierra Leone. *Vogel*, n. 99, in *herb. Hook.*

Frutex (verosimiliter scandens) facie *Paulliniæ*. *Ramuli* petiolique communes rachidesque racemi sulcati et pube detersibili primum hinc inde sparsi, demum glabrati. *Stipule* in unam intra-axillarem brevem, ovatam, dorso sericeam concretæ. *Racemus* 7-pollicaris, inferne nudus, medio cicatricibus pedicellorum notatus, apice confertiflorus. *Flores* illis *Æsculi Hippocastani* minores, leviter irregulares. *Calyx* profunde 4-fidus; lacinia infera (antica) apice bidentata (e 2 concretis constans.) *Petala* 5 æstivatione imbricata, infimo emarginaturæ lacinia infimæ calycis respondente, inde sepalis 2 connatis alterno, cæteris angustiore. *Stamina* 4. *Filamenta* basi dilatata, duorum petalorum infimorum connata, 2 lateralium libera. *Glandula* carnosa, brevis, sepalo postico opposita, propter stamina externa. *Ovarium* 4-loculare, pilis rufis vestitum. *Stigma* pyramidato-truncatum.

Space is wanting to enlarge upon the description, the symmetry of floral parts, and the affinity of this remarkable plant. This will be done shortly in a paper on the Order of *Meliantheæ*, to which this and *Bersama* are to be referred. It is worthy of note that the original species of *Natalia* is a native of Port Natal, and consequently of the subtropical region of the South African flora.

Fig. 1. A bud, side view. *f. 2.* Flower. *f. 3.* The same, with only the stamens, pistil, gland, lower petal and one of the posterior petals. *f. 4.* Stamens, glands and pistil, back view. *f. 5.* Gland. *f. 6.* Ovarium, vertically cut. *f. 7.* Stigma:—all more or less magnified. *Planchon.*





Madagascariae 3 Wellington 5' Strana

W. F. & J. M.

TAB. DCCLXXXI.

UNCARIA AFRICANA, Don.

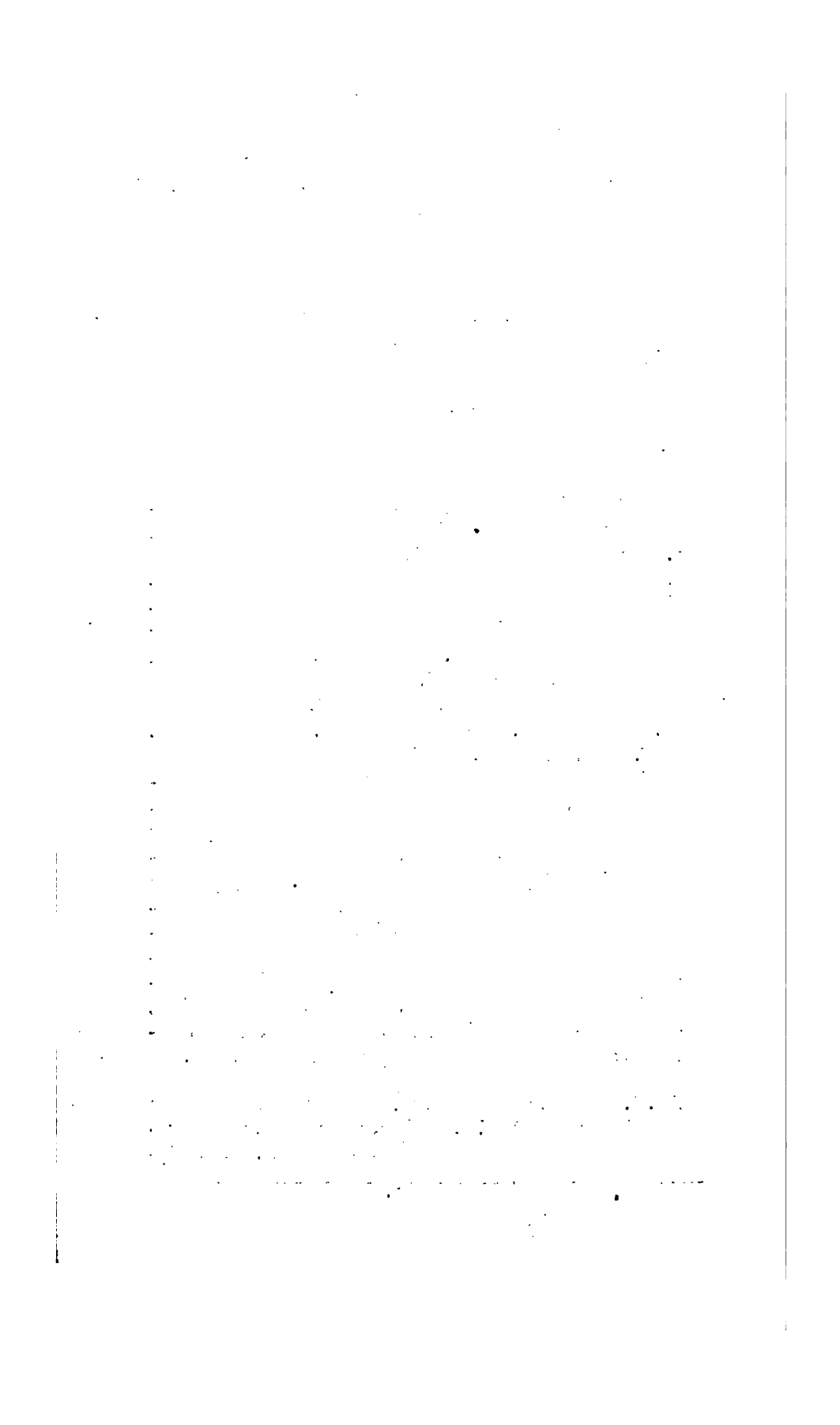
Ramis tetragonis foliisque glabris, his breviter petiolatis oblongis v. subovatis acuminatis basi obtusis integerrimis v. hinc inde denticulatis rigide chartaceis siccitate fuscis v. fusco-atris subtus fuscis (pallidioribus), capsulis in capitulum terminalem amplum collectis, pedicellis unguicularibus parum longioribus et cum eis pilis deterribilibus adpressis sericantibus v. subglabratis, seminum cauda altera indivisa, altera bicruri.

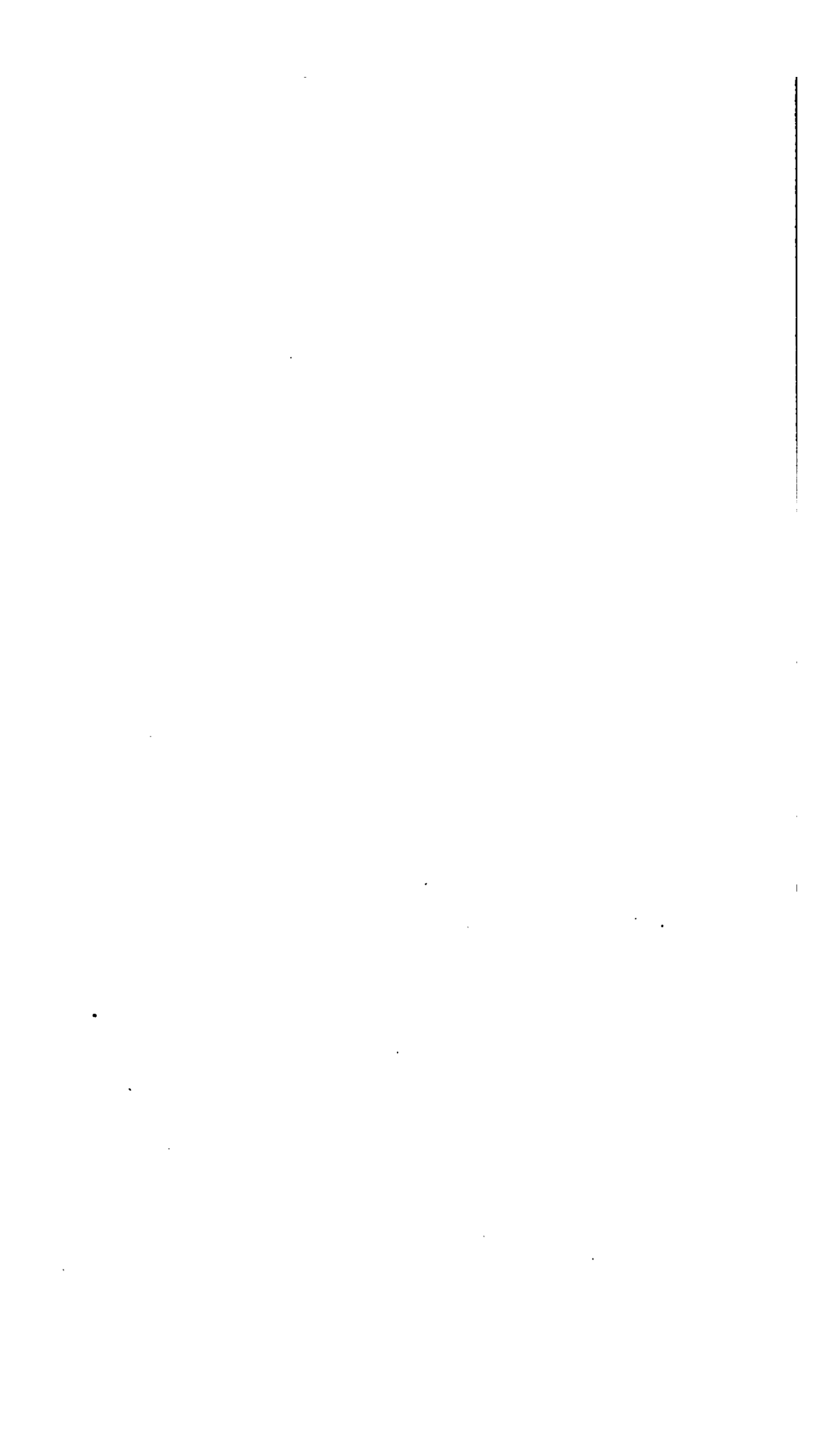
Uncaria Africana, Don, *Syst. vol. 3, p. 471*.

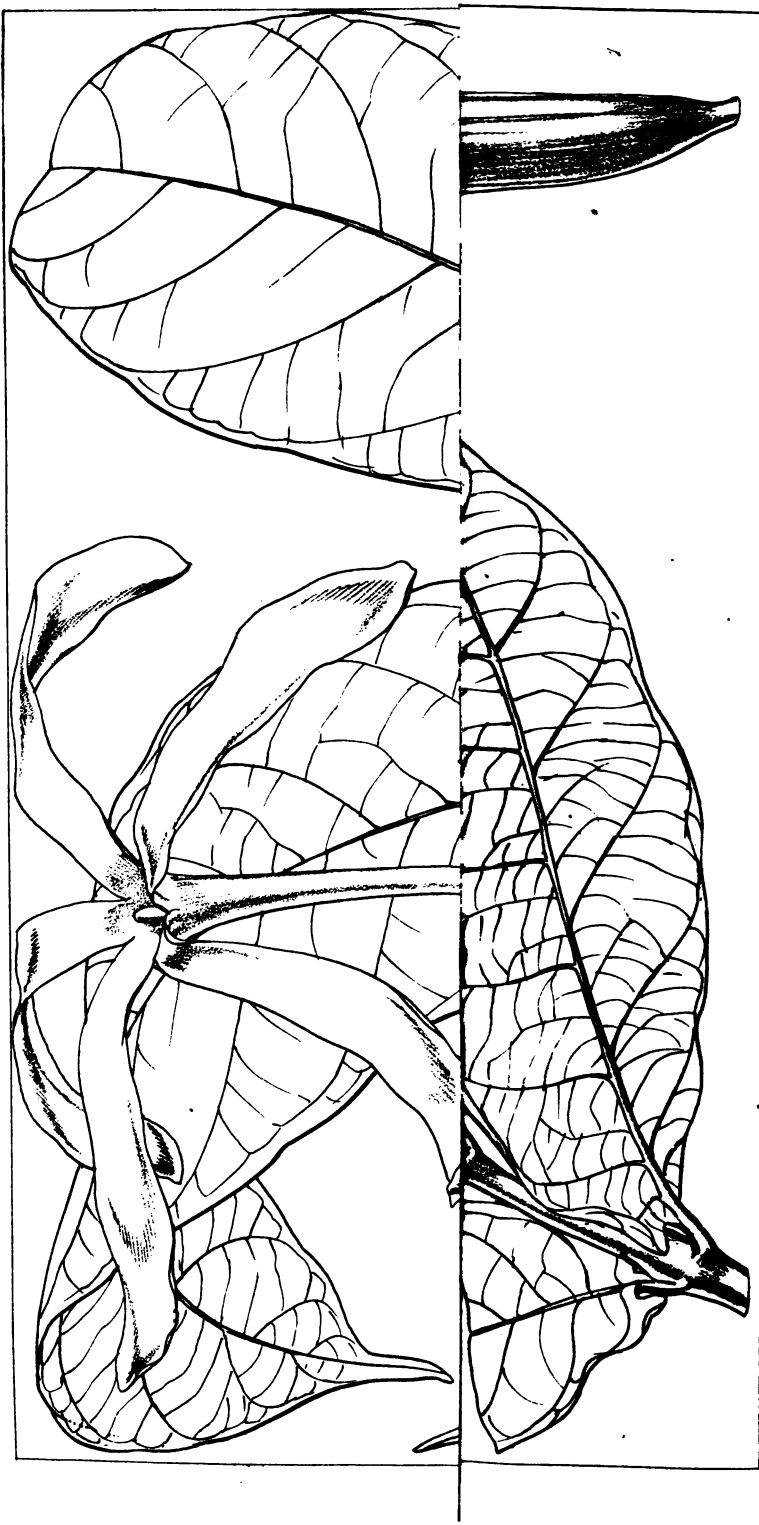
HAB. In Afric. trop. occid. Sierra Leone. Don in *herb. Soc. Hort. Lond. Vogel*, n. 117, in *herb. Hook.*

Rami juniores acute tetragoni, epidermide nigro-purpurascente nitida. Unci juniores in ramulis sterilibus breves, spiniformes, vix curvati, pungentes, adulti crassi, petiolis duplo longiores. Folia 3-4 poll. longa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lata; nervi laterales utrinque 5-7, facie utraque prominuli. Capitula longe pedunculata, multiflora. Capsula plurimæ ventricosofusiformes, basi sensim attenuatæ, apice calyce cyathiformi 5-dentato, circiter 2 lin. longo coronatæ, valvis dorso pluricostato sulcatis, endocarpio, more generis, in laminas cartilagineas glaberrimas soluto. Semina numerosissima, oculo nudo scobiformia, nucleo subgloboso, caudis paleaceis argenteo-nitentibus, utraque ultra lineam longa.

Fig. 1. Capsula semi-aperta magnitudine naturali, (calycis limbo nimis magno.) f. 2. Eadem, valva altera ablata, endocarpium lamina, collumellaque bipartita exhibitis. f. 3. Capsula immatura. f. 4. Semina amplificata. Planchon.







TAB. DCCLXXXII—III.

GARDENIA VOGELII, *Hook. fil. ms.*

Inermis glaberrima, foliis oblongis breviter cuspidatis cus-
pide acuto v. obtuso basi acutis v. breviter cordatis (in
eodem ramo) margine integro repandis rigide membra-
naceis subtus pallidioribus, stipulis in vaginam brevem
sæpius hinc hiantem concretis, floribus terminalibus soli-
tariis sessilibus, corollæ tubo gracili superne leviter am-
pliato, limbi 5-partiti laciniis late linearibus, stylo et stami-
nibus haud exsertis, bacca (sicca, immatura) cylindraceo-
fusiformi limbo calycis tubuloso apice 5-dentato pluries
longiore.

HAB. In Afric. trop. occid., loco dicto Ibu, *Vogel*, n. 58, in
herb. Hook.

Folia 6-10 poll. longa, 2-3½ poll. lata, si basi cordata, bre-
vissime petiolata, si ibidem acuta petiolo 5-8 lin. longo
sustenta, reticulato-venosa, venis nervisque lateralibus
utrinque prominulis. *Flores* 6-7 poll. longi, albi (ex *Vogel*);
tubo corollæ limbum calycis tubulosum pluries superante,
laciniis tubo 3- v. sub 4-plo brevioribus. *Genitalium* struc-
tura in icone desideratur, in flore unico suppetente semi-
collapse haud rite inquirenda. *Bacca* (sicca) crassitie di-
gitis sed matura verosimiliter crassior, structura interna
mihi ignota.

So long as the limits of the genera *Gardenia* and *Randia*
remain loosely defined, this may rank in the former, where
Dr. Hooker has placed it. As a species, it appears to be very
distinct.

Fig. 1. Fruit, not ripe. *Planchon.*

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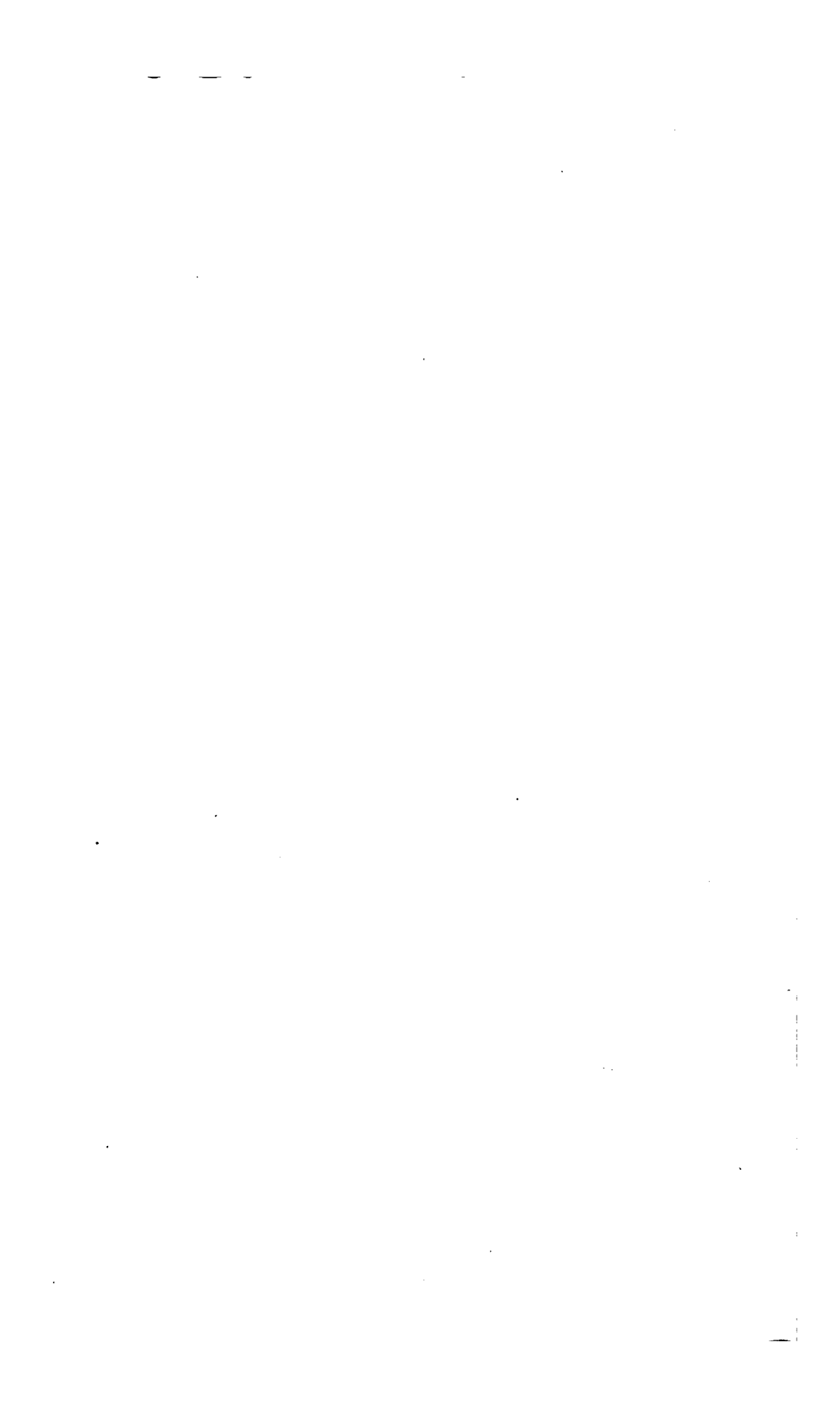
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TAB. DCCLXXXIV.

LEUCOMPHALOS CAPPARIDEUS, *Benth. ms.*

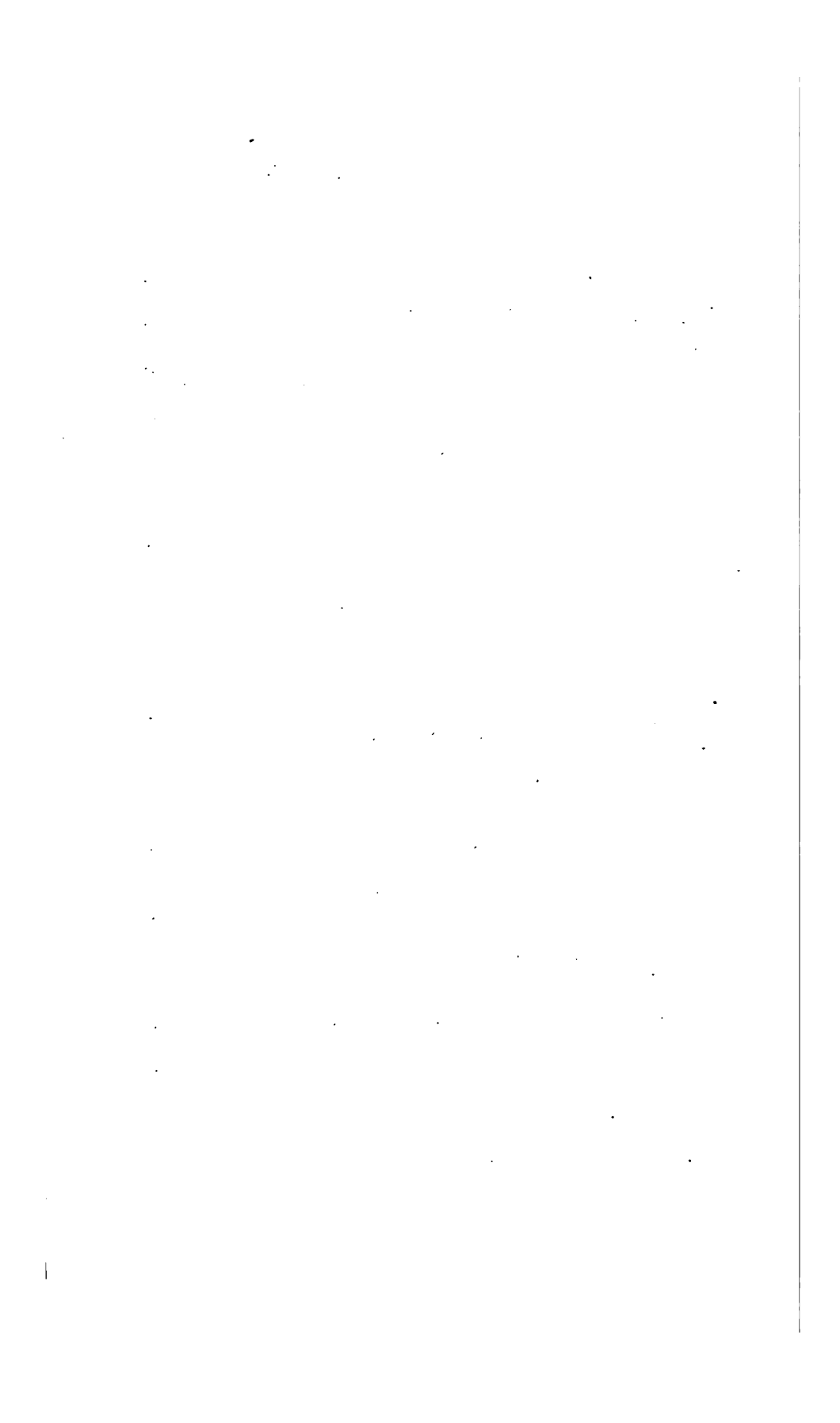
CHAR. GEN. LEUCOMPHALOS, *nov. gen.*—*Calyx* basi bracteolis 2 stipatus, clausus, in valvas 2 (?) demum rumpens. *Petala* 5, inæqualia, in alabastro subsessilia, superius (vexillare) late ellipticum, æstivatione lateralialia leviter amplexens; lateralialia (alaria) subdimidiato-oblonga superiore angustiora, margine antico induplicata, propter inferiora exteriora, inferiora (carinalia) lateralibus subconformia, margine antico altero alterum tegente, marginibus posticis induplicatis. *Stamina* 10, hypogyna, subæqualia, libera, filamentis brevibus, antheris longis, linearibus, basifixis, loculis 2 rima introrsa dehiscentibus. *Ovarium* stipitatum, in stylum eo subæqualem attenuatum, uniloculare, ad suturam ventralem biserialim 6-ovulatum. *Stigma* oblique terminale, semilunatum. *Legumen* stipitatum, oblique semi-orbiculatum, subfalcatum, abortu monospermum, in valvas 2 dehiscens. *Semen* medio suturæ leguminis affixum, transverse oblongum, funiculo brevi, crassissimo, fungoso, papilloso, arillum valde incompletum sistente, testa crustacea, micropyle hilo admota. *Cotyledones* (ex icone rudi Vogeliana) semi-ellipsoideæ, facie plana sibi invicem applicitæ, commissura diametro seminis breviori respondente. *Radicula*

Frutex *Africæ trop occid.*, *inflorescentia excepta, glaberrimus, ramis gracilibus.* Folia alterna, unifoliolata, petiolo gracili apice leviter subgeniculato sustensa, oblongo-elliptica, acuminata, margine integro siccitate subundulata, reticulato-venosa, rigide chartacea, nitida. Stipulæ minutæ, triangulares, sphacelatæ, pleræque caducæ. Paniculæ terminalis interdum depauperatæ rami breves, racemiferi, fructiferi plus minus incurvi, pilis Malpighiaceis cinerascens. Bractæ minutæ, ovatæ, ad basim pedicellorum persistentes, bracteolis calycinis subconformes. Flores breviter pedicellati, mediocres, albi.

Leucomphalos capparideus, Benth. ms.

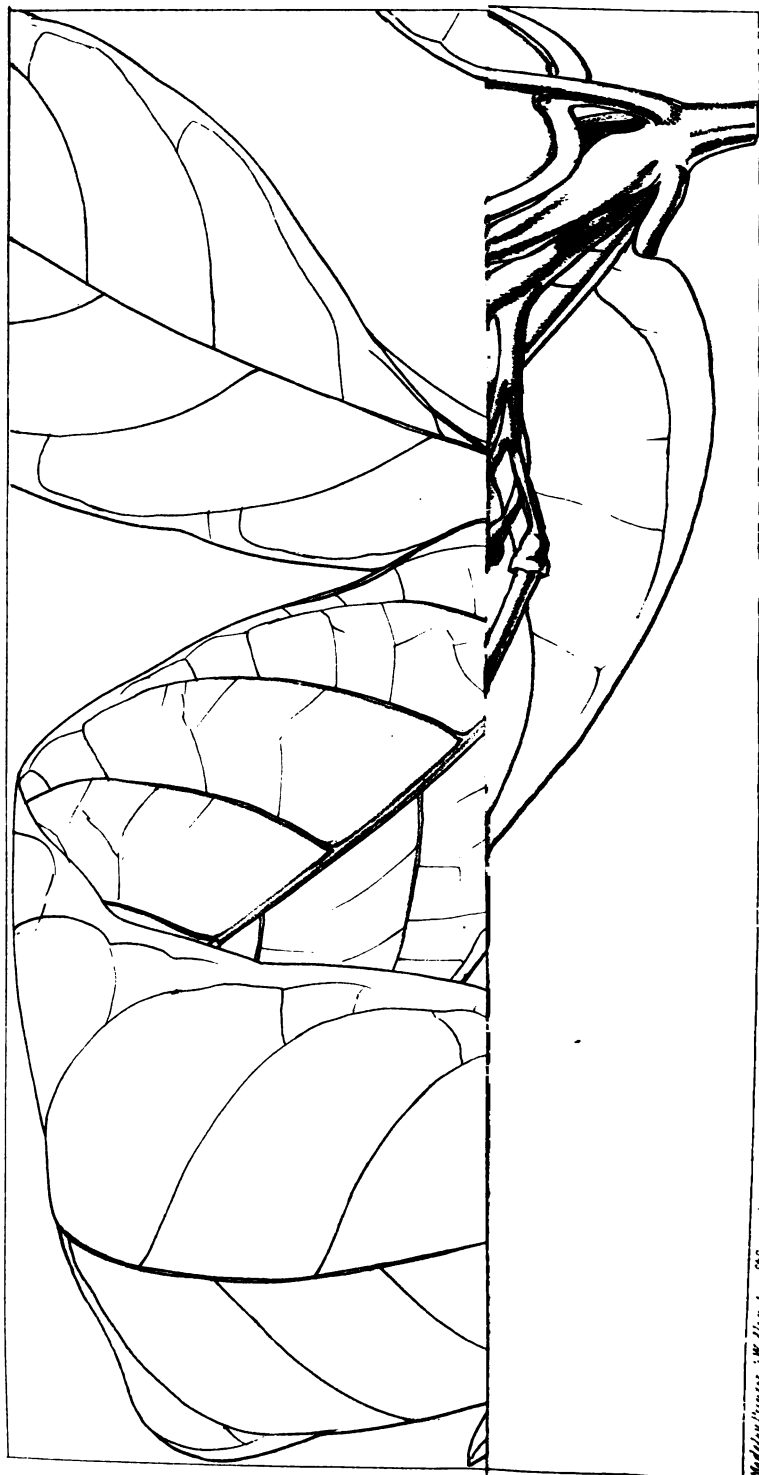
HAB. In insula Fernando Pô. *Vogel*, n. 264, in herb. *Hook.* Calyx et fructus *Swartzia*, stamina, folia et inflorescentia *Zollernia*, ideoque genus inter *Swartzieas* collocandum. *Planchon.*

Fig. 1. Calyx, leviter amplificatus. *f. 2.* Flos (incuria pictoris male delineatus). *f. 3.* Stamen. *f. 4.* Ovarium. *f. 5.* Legumen, magnitud. naturali.





DCCLXXXV, DCCLXXXVI.



Madley House, Wotton, Oxford

TAB. DCCLXXXV—VI.

OXYANTHUS FORMOSUS, *Hook. fil. ms.*

Glaberrimus, exsiccatione rufescens, foliis magnis breviter petiolatis oblongis breviter acuminatis acutiusculis basi obtusis v. leviter cordatis, stipulis lanceolatis petiolo subtriplo longioribus, corymbis axillaribus multifloris ebracteatis, pedicellis calyce 3-4-plo longioribus, limbo calycis urceolato breviter et acute 5-dentato, corollæ tubo longissimo lacinias limbi lineares 4-7-plo superante, antheris semiexsertis breviter apiculatis.

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. Cape Palmas. *Vogel*, n. 24 in *herb. Hook.*

Caulis subherbaceus, erectus, subsimplex. (*Vogel.*) *Rami* tetragoni. *Folia* majora 8-10 poll. longa, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 poll. lata, petiolis crassis, vix 2-4 lin. longis, supra late canaliculatis. *Nervi* laterales utrinque circiter 6-9, arcuati, subtus venis laxis connexi. *Corymbus* lateralis, spatio brevi inferne nudus, mox ramulos laterales, alternos, breves, unilateraliter bi-trifloros agens. *Pedicelli* circiter semipollicares, calyce 3-4-plo longiores. *Calycis tubus* subpyriformis, limbo parum longior. *Corollæ tubus* gracilis, 4-5 poll. longus. *Antheræ* infra faucem corollæ subsessiles, lineares, apiculo brevi terminatæ. *Ovarium* biloculare; placentis superficie tota multiovulatis. *Stylus* basi annulo epigyno cinctus, et in fovea apicis ovarii immersus, longe filiformis, tubum corollæ subæquans, haud exsertus. *Stigma* fusiforme, acute bifidum. *Fructus*

Ex characteribus datis a speciebus descriptis facile distinguendus. *Planchon.*



TAB. DCCLXXXVII.

NAUCLEA PLATANOCARPA, Hook. fil. (sub *Platanocarpa Africano*.)

Glaberrima, ramis tetragonis, foliis anguste obovatis acuminatis basi sæpius acutiusculis integris rigide membranaceis exsiccatione fusciscentibus subtus pallidioribus, petiolis longiusculis gracilibus, stipulis (paris superni foliorum) ovato-oblongis acuminatis, capitulis breve pedicellatis terminalibus solitariis, antheris e sinubus corollæ breviter exserto-reflexis, stigmate extinctoriiformi-cylindraceo, fructibus in syncarpium globosum superficie areolatum confertissime condensatis et subconcretis.

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. Allah, secus amnem Quorra s. Niger; Acra. *Vogel in herb. Hook.* Pandiaki (prædiolum). *Ansell, ibid.*

Arbor 30-40-pedalis (*Vogel*). *Folia* $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 poll. longa, circiter dimidio lata, petiolis 6-8 lin. longis. *Stipulæ* supremæ (cæteras caducas non vidi) 6-8 lin. longæ, 3-4 latæ. *Capitula* florida, si corollarum partem exsertam excipias, mole Cerasi, calycibus confertissimis, bracteolis paleiformibus, clavato-tetragonis, eis longioribus interspersis. Calyces a sese invicem plane liberi. *Corollæ* liberæ, primum albæ, demum lutescentes (*Vogel*), hypocrateriformes, limbo 5-partito tubo multo brevior, laciniis lineari-oblongis, marginibus involutis. *Faux* leviter barbata. *Antheræ* oblongo-lineares, albidæ. *Styli* longe exserti. *Stigmata* semilineam longa. *Fructus* in syncarpium illum *Plutani* referens durissimum conferti; attamen immersione in aqua calida facile solubiles, apice incrassati, lignosi, cæterum membranacei, biloculares. *Semina* plurima, minuta, rubra, funiculis pulposis sustensa, ascendentia.

An sit *Nauclea Africana*, Willd., an non, ex descriptione non patet; attamen obstant capitula breviter pedunculata, nec sessilia, et receptaculum nullo modo pilosum. A *Nauclea Africana*, DC. (quoad synonymon *Cephalanthi Africani*, Reichenb.) differt: foliis longius petiolatis, basi acutioribus, bracteisque latioribus.

Fig. 1. Flos cum bracteolis 2. *f. 2.* Idem paulo post anthesim. *f. 3.* Calyx: — partes omnes plus minus amplificate. *Planchon.*

DCCLXXXVIII. DCCLXXXIX.



Madagascar 3. Wollington, 1st. 1900

W. H. H. H. H.

TAB. DCCLXXXVIII—IX.

MILLETIA MACROPHYLLA, Benth.

Foliolis 11-15 oblongis subtus ferrugineo-pubescentibus, stipellis subnullis, racemo elongato thyrsoides ferrugineo-tomentoso, calycis ore truncato vix dentato, vexillo alisque extus glabris, carina apice villosa, filamentis vexillari hinc ad medium tubo stamineo cohærente, legumine tomento brevissimo rufo-sericeo.

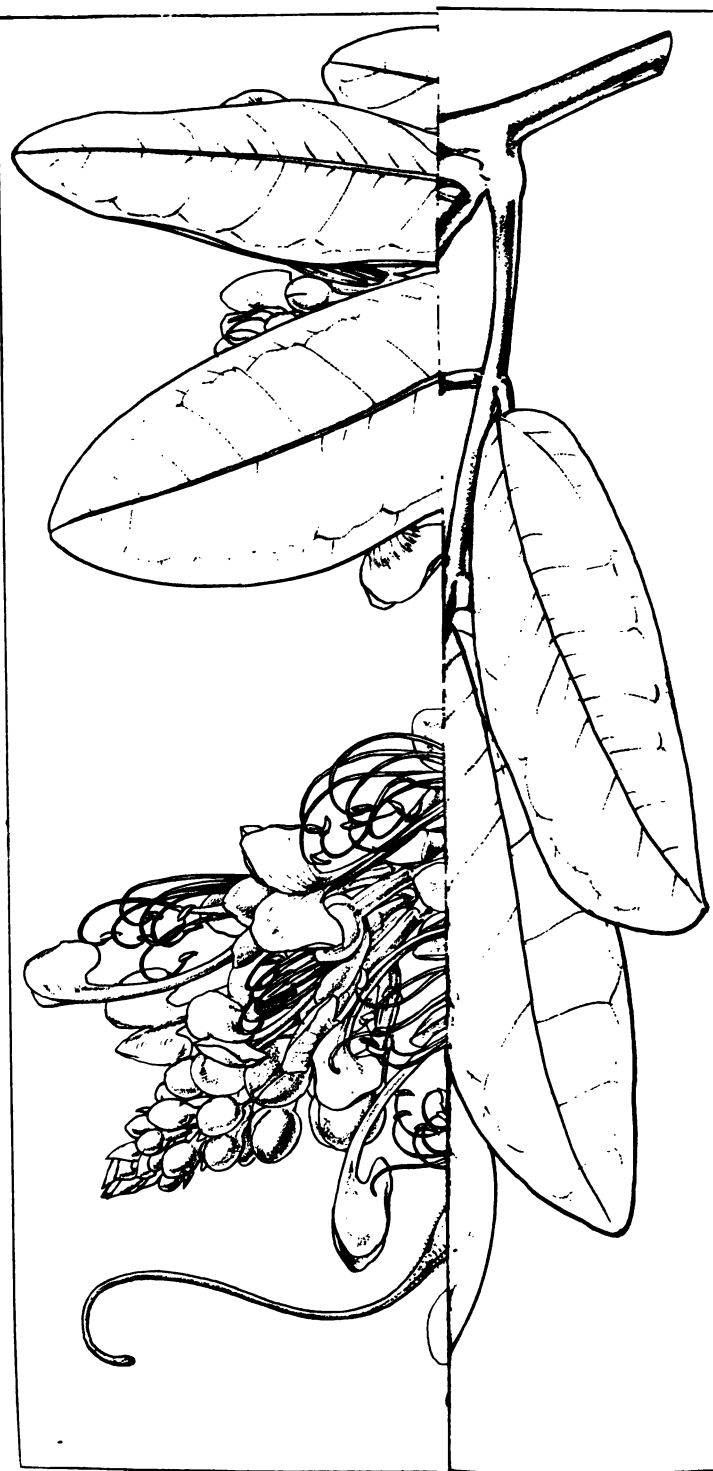
HAB. In Fernando Pô. *Vogel in herb. Hook.*

Leaves one to two feet long; leaflets opposite, 3 to 5 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, shortly acuminate, the primary veins diverging from the midrib, regular, parallel and prominent, as in most, if not all species of the genus. Stipella reduced to minute tubercles, or entirely wanting. Flowers larger than in the other species; the petals thick, and all but the keel smooth. Pod linear or linear-lanceolate, narrowed at the base, flat, woody, both margins, especially the sutural one, thickened, usually three or four-seeded.

Notwithstanding the coherence of the tenth stamen, we have no hesitation in referring this plant to *Milletia*, an Asiatic and African genus, numerous in species, including the two which Hochstetter has endeavoured to distinguish under the name of *Berrebera*. The pod, of all the species where it is known, is intermediate between that of the shrubby *Tephrosia*, of the section *Mundulia*, and that of *Sphinctolobium*; the valves adhere closely round the seeds till perfect maturity, when the pod in drying up appears to open in two valves. *G. Benth.*

Fig. 1. Wing of corolla. *f. 2.* Keel. *f. 3.* Stamens and pistil. *f. 4.* Pistil:—*magnified.*

DCCXC. DCCXCI.



Vogeliana.

N. O. Leguminosæ.

TAB. DCCXC—XCI.

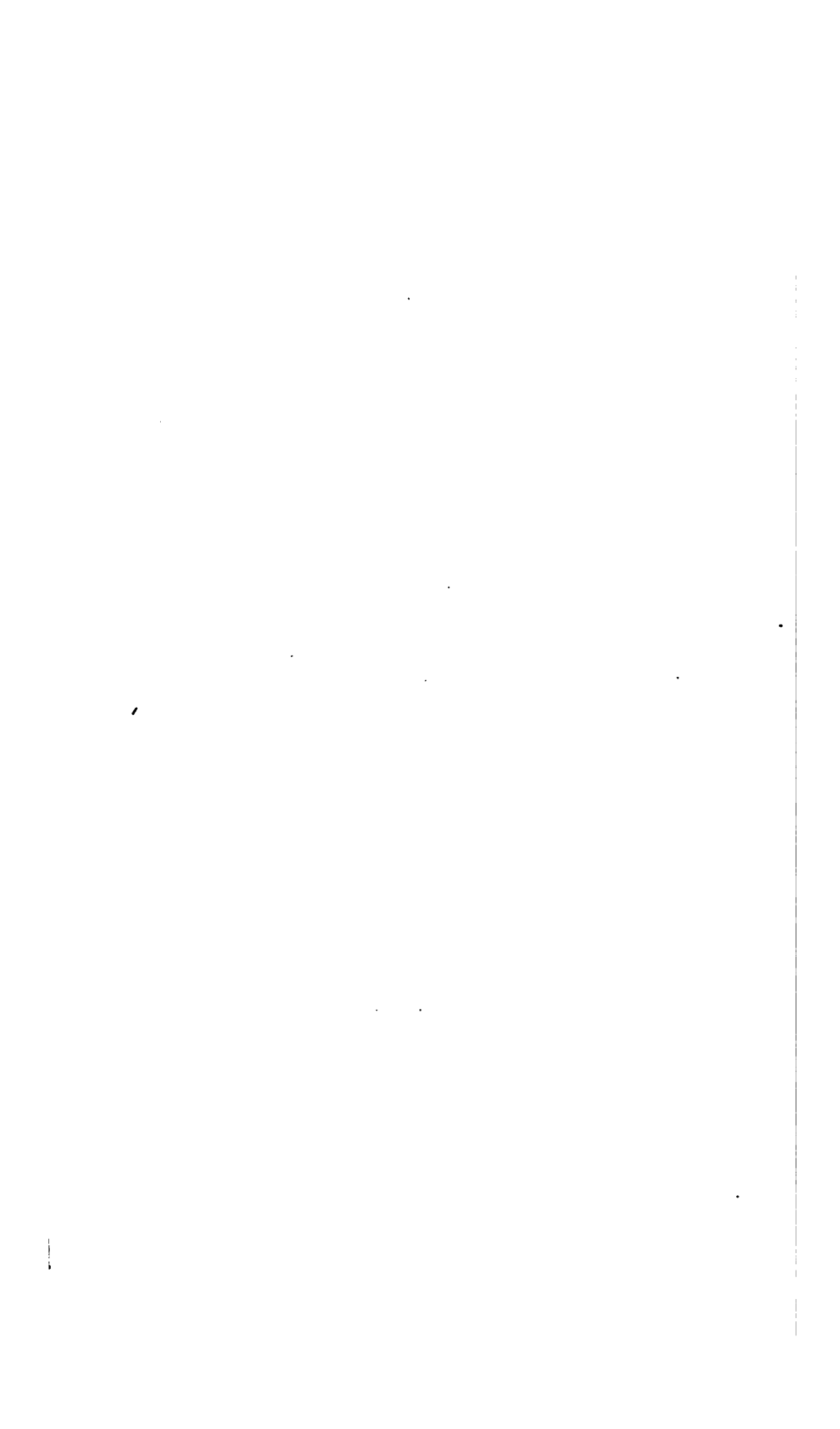
AFZELIA BRACTEATA, *Vogel*.

Foliolis 3-4-jugis oblique oblongis vix acuminatis obtusis retusisve, petali ungue calyce triplo longiore.

HAB. Gathered by *Heudelot* in rocky situations on the banks of streams in the Foata Dhiallon, and by *Vogel* in Sierra Leone.

A tree, according to *Heudelot*, of 12 to 15 feet in height, with pendulous branches and brilliant scarlet flowers. In character, it very much resembles *A. Africana*, having the same smooth foliage, canescent inflorescence, and form and arrangement of flowers; but the leaves are very much smaller and more compact, the common stalk rarely 5 inches long, and the leaflets barely 3 inches; the ovate bracteas and bracteolæ (3 to 4 lines long) often persist long after the flowers are opened, and the flowers themselves are very much larger, the claw of the petal when fully developed being above an inch long. The pod is unknown. *G. Benth.*

Fig. 1. Flower. f. 2. Pistil:—magnified.







TAB. DCCXCII.

CHAILLETIA FLORIBUNDA, *Planch.*

Ramis pube brevissima cinereis, foliis magnis oblongis breviter acuminatis utrinque acutis obsoletissime subrepando-denticulatis v. integerrimis glaberrimis reticulato-venosis rigide membranaceis, cymis axillaribus multifloris breviter pedunculatis petiolo pluries longioribus calycibusque subsericeo-cinereis, staminibus longe exsertis petalisque glaberrimis, stylo inferne piloso staminibus subæquali.

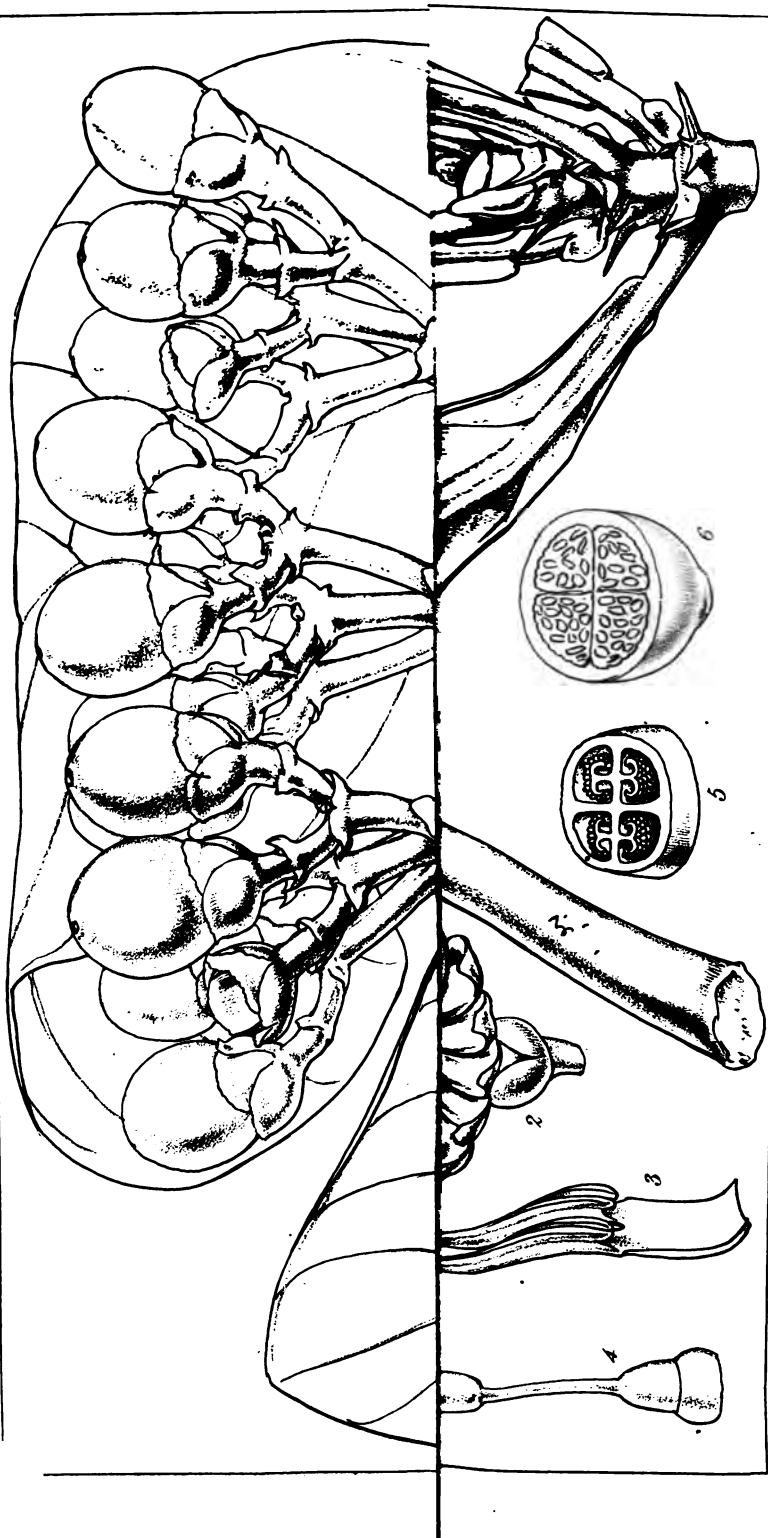
HAB. In insula Fernando Pô. *Vogel*, n. 175, in *herb. Hook.*

Ramuli graciles, obtuse angulati. *Folia* 6-9 poll. longa, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ poll. lata, petiolo semipollicari costaue media subtus prominente nigro-rubrescentibus, pilis parcis interdum sparsis. *Cymæ* crebræ, supra basim bifidæ, ramis iterum conferte divaricato-divisis. *Pedicelli* vix 1 lin. longi, medio articulati. *Bracteolæ* subulatæ, minutæ, deciduæ. *Flores* illis *Corni rubræ* subæquales. *Calyx* 5-partitus, laciniis linearibus obtusiusculis, æstivatione leviter imbricatis. *Petala* unguiculata, calyce subduplo longiora, limbo ungue longiore bipartito, laciniis linearibus. *Stamina* petala conspicue superantia. *Filamenta* filiformia, recta. *Antheræ* hippocrepidiformes connectivum securidiforme marginantes, minutæ. *Ovarium* tomentosum. *Stylus* filiformis, basi sensim crassior, apice brevissime bifidus, laciniis leviter inæquilongis apice subincrassato stigmaticis.

Ex characteribus datis ab omnibus speciebus notis est distinctissima.

Fig. 1. Flos. *f. 2.* Petalum cum squamula basilari. *f. 3.* anthera.—*Omnia amplificata. Planchon.*





TAB. DCCXCIII—IV.

ANTHOCLEISTA VOGELII, *Planch.*

Glaberrima, foliis amplis obovato-oblongis obtusiusculis v. subacutiusculis v. subacutis basi longe cuneatis margine leviter revoluta subrepandis utrinque impresso-punctatis, petiolis brevibus basi auriculatis, aculeis supra-axillaribus geminatis, corolla calyce 3-plo longiore, limbo 15-partito tubo subæquali, bacca (immatura) ovoideo-obtusa.

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. Ibu. *Vogel*, n. 51, in *herb.*

Hook. Quorra, Allah. *Vogel*, n. 43, *ibid.*

Frutex v. arbor 20-30-pedalis, in aquis crescens (*Vogel*).

Folia in ramulis sterilibus approximata, fere pedalia, supra medium 4-5 poll. lata, costa media valida subtus acute prominente, nervis lateralibus utrinque circit. 10, ad marginem productis, nec inter se connexis, venis 0. *Petiolus* 6-8 lin. longus, trigonus, inferne cum opposito margine semicirculari connexus, utrinque auricula semiovata appendiculatus. *Aculei* 2, paulo supra insertionem folii cujusque, a petiolo plane discreti, (non stipulares), basi subconfluentes, validi, nitidi, 3 lin. longi. *Panicula* terminalis brachiata, nuda, ramis compresso-subancipitibus, extremis pedicellisque crassis subtetragonis. *Bractea* breves, geminatim connatæ, parte libera subtriangulari, breviter acuminata, acuta. *Pedicelli* etiam sub fructu vix ultra 2 lin. longi. *Flores* illis *Punica Granatum* subæquales, brunneolutei (*Vogel*). *Lacinie* calycine 4, subrotundæ, obtusissimæ, margine anguste membranaceo erosulæ. *Corollæ* lobi in gyrum obliquum imbricati, singuli subdolabriformi-oblongi. *Stamina* 15, corollæ lobis alterna! et paulo infra faucem inserta, filamentis supra medium connatis, *antheris* lineari-oblongis. *Ovarium* disco annulari adnato cinctum, 4-loculare! placentis medio duorum septorum geminatim opposite affixis, e lamina constantibus peltata, marginibus involuta, facie convexa ovulis creberrimis tecta. *Bacca* immatura ovo gallinaceo multo minor, pulpa in qua semina nidulantur in segmenta 4 solubili. *Semina* . . .

Fig. 1. Flos paulo ante expansionem. *f. 2.* Idem expansus; *magnitud. natur.* *f. 3.* Duo e staminibus amplificatis. *f. 4.* Pistillum, disco insidens. *f. 5.* Ejusdem sectio transversa. *f. 6.* Fructus immaturi sectio transversa. *Planchon.*





TAB. DCCXCV.

USTERIA GUINEENSIS, Willd.

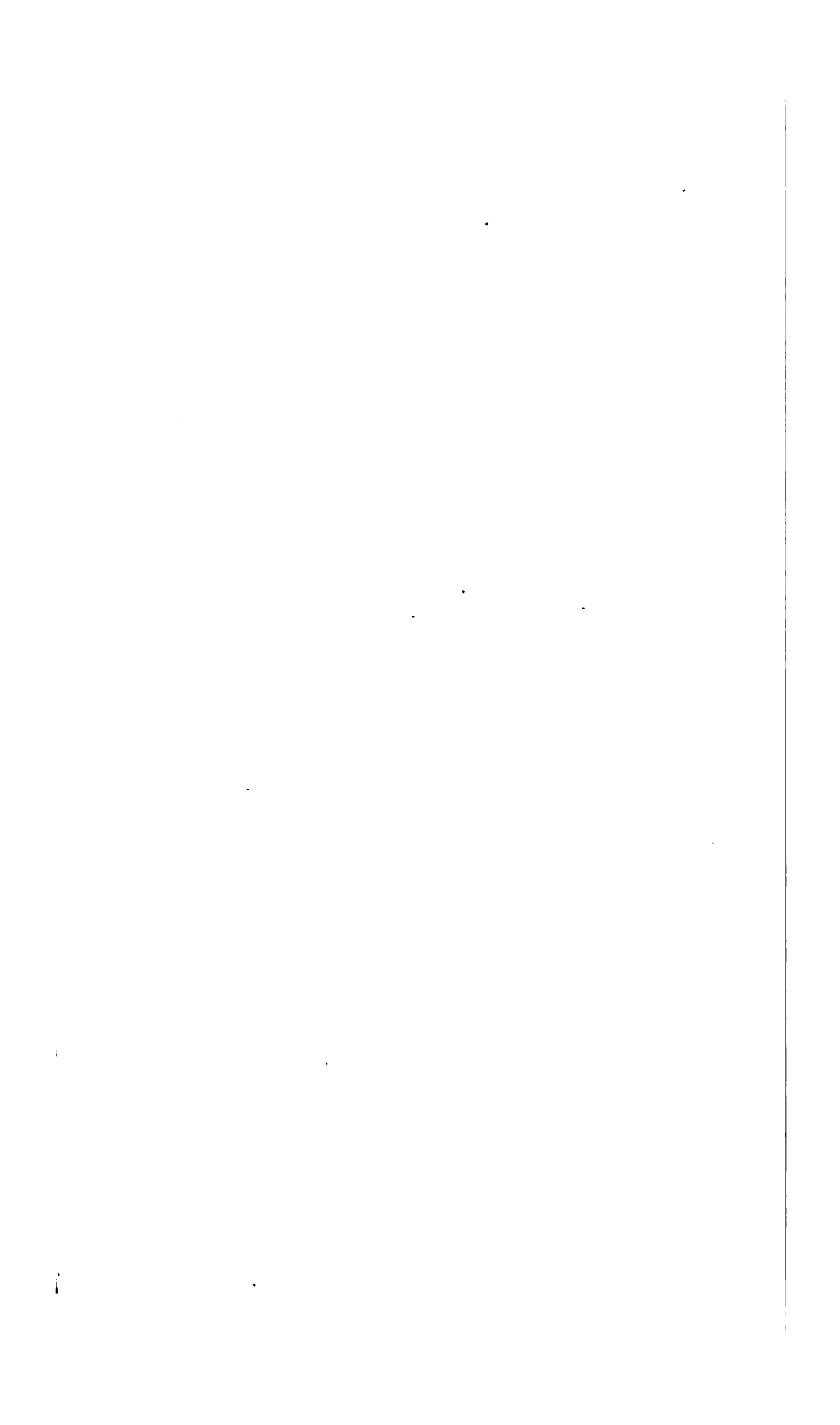
Usteria Guineensis, Willd. Alph. DC. in DC. Prod. 8, p. 22.

Rondeletia loniceroides ! Don, Syst. vol. 3, p. 516.

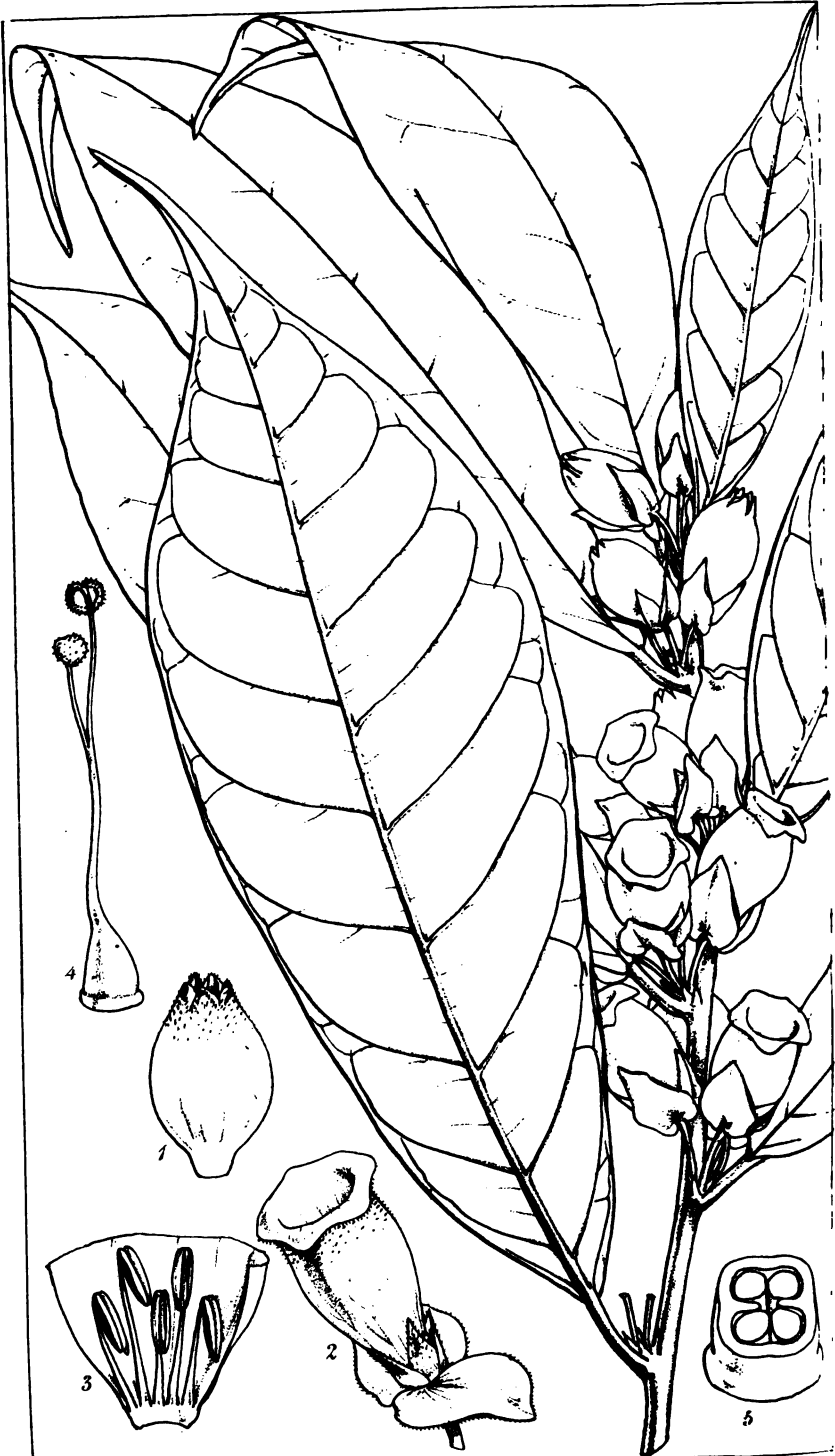
HAB. In Guinea; *Iseri et Smeathmann*, ex Alph. DC. In Senegambia. *Perrot. et Leprieur*, ex DC. *Heudel*. n. 597, in *herb. Hook.* Sierra Leone, *Don in herb. Soc. Hort. Lond.*

It would be superfluous to add any thing to the description of the plant as given in De Candolle's *Prodromus*. A figure, however, will not be out of place, since the original one given by Willdenow is contained in a work which is not common in libraries, and besides, must be unsatisfactory. The synonym of *Rondeletia loniceroides*, Don, is given on the author's own authority, that is, after an authentic specimen; else it were impossible to guess that a plant described with five segments to the corolla, and as many stamens, could be the same as one with a four-cleft corolla and one stamen, which is the case in *Usteria*.

Fig. 1. Flos paulo ante expansionem. *f. 2.* Idem expansus (sub anthesi). *f. 3.* Ovarium. *f. 4.* Idem verticaliter sectum.—*Partes omnes amplificatæ. Planchon.*







TAB. DCCXCVI.

CODONANTHUS ? ALTERNIFOLIA. *Planch.*

Foliis alternis petiolatis oblongis acute caudatis basi subcuneata obtusiusculis margine integro siccitate subundulatis rigide membranaceis penninerviis glaberrimis, fasciculis axillaribus sessilibus 3-5-floris, pedicellis unguicularibus bracteolis subulatis sepalisque exterioribus pube adpressissima plus minus sericantibus, corollæ lobis extus in parte æstivatione inflexa canescentibus, stylis longe supra medium connatis.

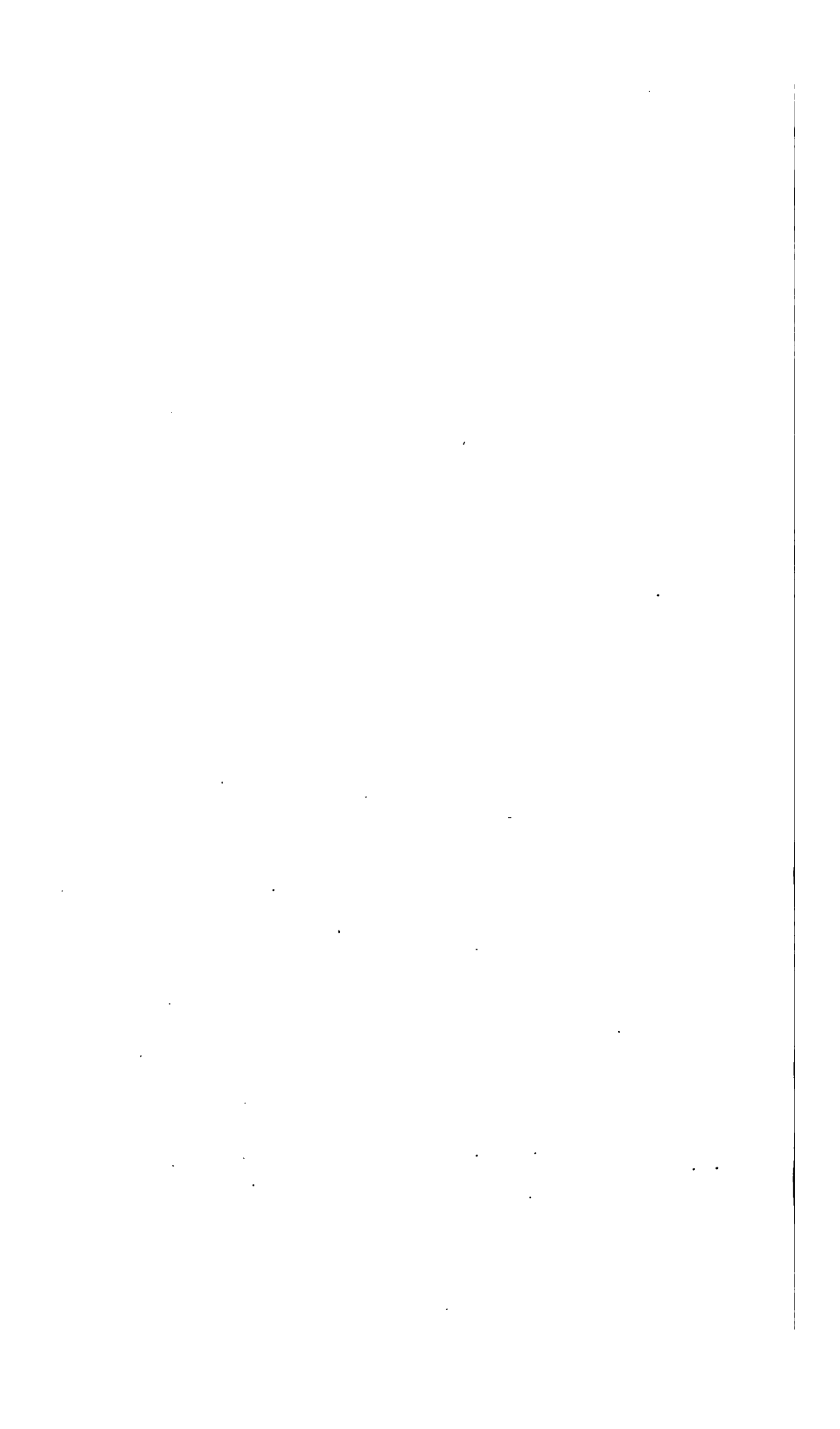
Wilberforcia, gen. nov. *Hook. fil. ms.*

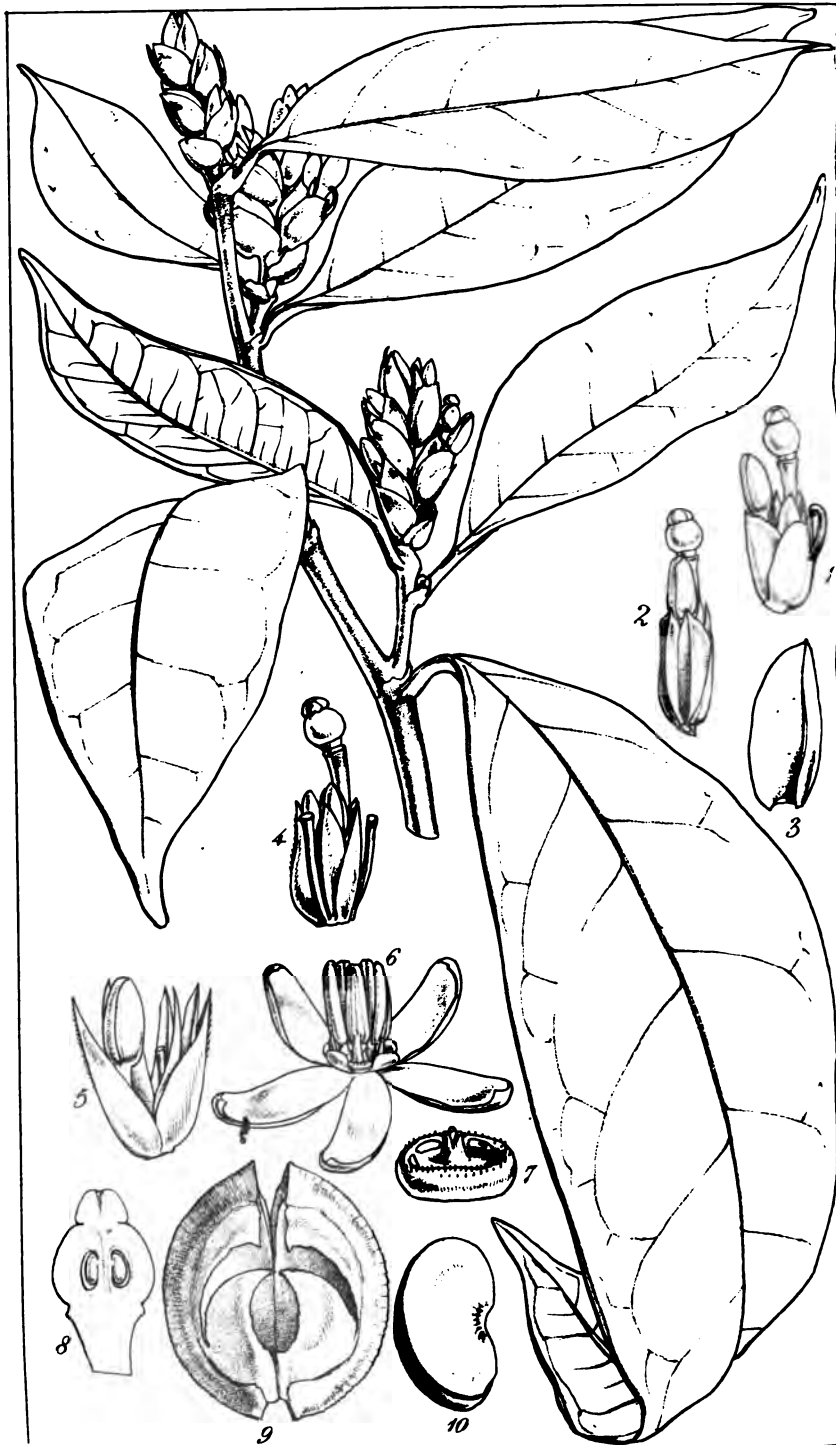
HAB. In Sierra Leone. *Don in herb. Soc. Hort. Lond.* (absque nomine.)

Although obliged to adopt a new specific name for this very interesting plant, I strongly suspect it to be the same as *Codonanthus Africana*, Don, in the idea that this latter has been described from memory, and that its supposed opposite leaves are attributed to it by mistake, and the subsagittate bracteæ are nothing more than the external sepals of the plant here figured. At all events, I have hardly any doubt that this is a real *Codonanthus*; and it will not be unnecessary to complete or correct, according to its structure, what the original generic character leaves doubtful or erroneous. The essential characters of *Codonanthus* may stand as follows :

Calyx 5-phyllus, foliolis externis cordato-ovatis, multo majoribus, internas occultantibus. *Corolla* tubuloso-urceolata, tubo brevissimo, limbo apice quinquelobo, lobis brevibus obtusissimis, æstivatione plicatis, vix contortis. *Stamina* 5, apice tubi corollæ (brevissimi) inserta, inclusa, antheris oblongis, bilocularibus, rimis longitudinalibus 2 dehiscentibus, æstivatione inversis. *Ovarium* ovatum, basi disco annulari adnato cinctum, incomplete biloculare, ovulis e basi loculi cujusque 2, erectis, anatropis, semiseptis oppositis. *Styli* 2, inæquales, interne longe concreti. *Stigmata* capitata. *Frutices* (v. arbores) *Africæ tropicæ occid., foliis alternis (vel oppositis?) oblongis, exstipulatis; fasciculis axillaribus, paucifloris; pedicellis basi conferte bracteolatis; calyce Aniseiæ, corolla fere Atropæ.*

Fig. 1. Alabastrum calyce ablato. *f. 2.* Flos. *f. 3.* Idem sepalo altero deflexo. *f. 4.* Corolla sectione laterali aperta. *f. 5.* Pistillum. *f. 6.* Ovarium transverse sectum.—*Omnia plus minus amplificata. Planchon.*





TAB. DCCXCVII.

AMANOA BRACTEOSA, *Planch.*

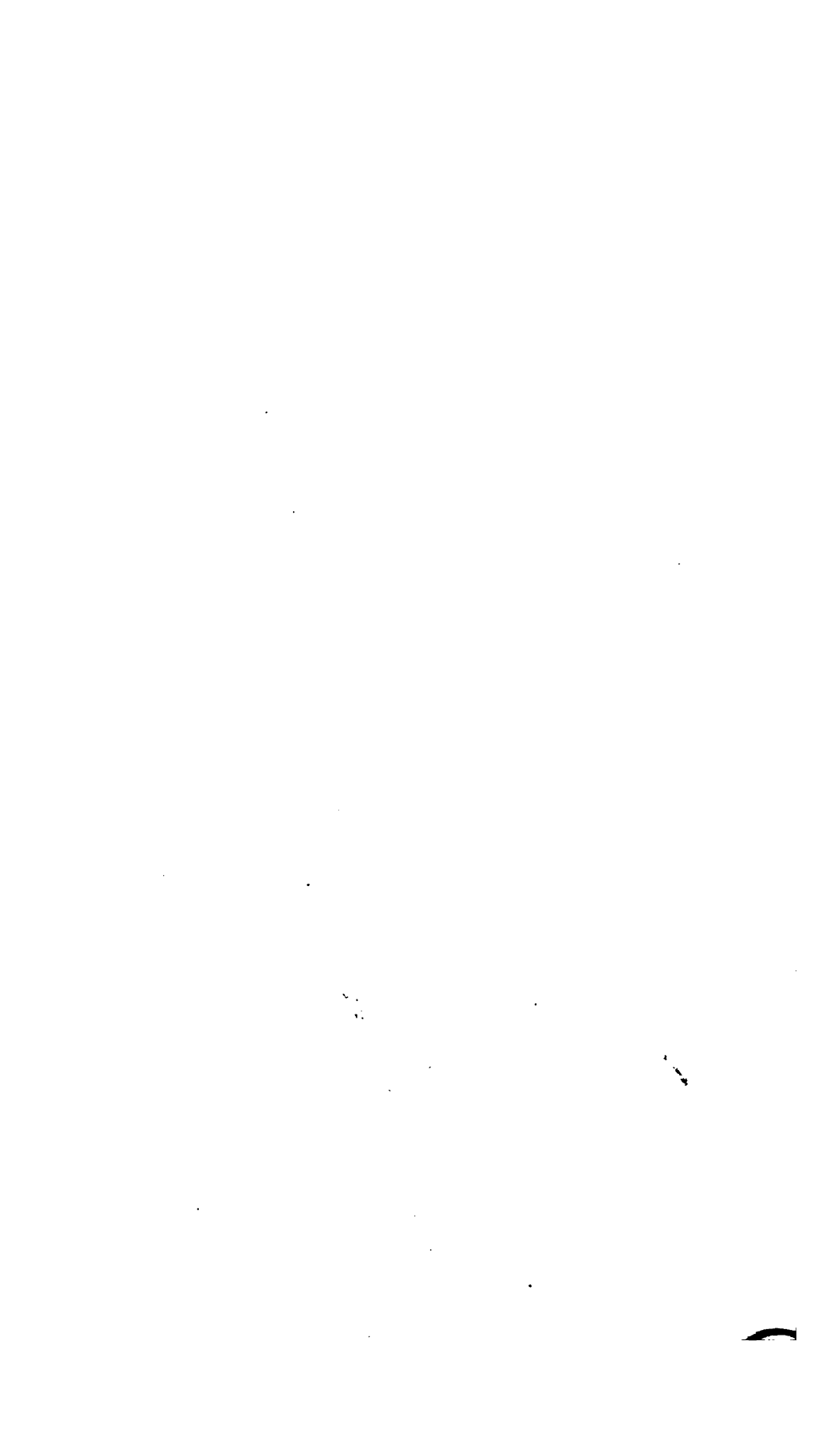
Monoica glaberrima, foliis anguste oblongis acuminatis basi acutiusculis integerrimis coriaceis nitidis, fasciculis florum bracteis 3 arcte cinctis in spicas abbreviatas quasi amentaceas distiche confertis, pedicello floris fœminei e bracteis longe exserto, florum masculorum inclusis, staminibus 5, capsula subglobosa nuce juglandis paulo minore, seminibus castaneis nitidis.

HAB. In Afric. trop. occid. Sierra Leone. *Don in herb. Soc. Hort. Lond.*

Rami ramulique crassi, conferte foliosi. *Folia* alterna, patentia v. deflexa, 3-4 poll. longa, 1-1½ poll. lata. *Petoli* 4-5 lin. longi. *Stipulæ* in unam brevem intra-axillarem obtusam concretæ. *Inflorescentiæ* terminales v. axillares, subsessiles. *Bractea* fasciculi singuli inferior late ovato-biloba, dorso sub apice mucronulata (revera stipularis), laterales 2 semi-ovatæ, nempe margine interno externo multo angustiore. *Flores* 3 in fasciculo externi bracteis exterioribus respondentes et ab eis tantum stipati, cæteri in fasciculos circiter 3 subdistiche congesti, omnes bractea membranacea fulva suffulti. *Flos* fœmineus pro fasciculo unicus, masculi 6-8. *Perianthium* (in flore masculo) 5-partitum, laciniis angustis, æstivatione leviter imbricatis. *Squamulæ* 5 laciniis perianth. oppositæ. *Stamina* 5 squamulis alterna, disco elevato inserta. *Rudimentum* pistilli minutum, trilobum. *Ovarium* (floris fœm.) 3-loculare, loculis 2-ovulatis. *Stigma* sessile pileiforme, obsolete trilobum. *Semina* in loculo quoque 2, hinc latere plano sibi invicem applicita, illinc convexa, medio ventre affixa, ecarunculata.

Ad genus *Amanoam*, quamvis Americanum certissime spectat.

Fig. 1. Fasciculus florum a latere visus. *f. 2.* Idem facie rachidi adpressa visus. *f. 3.* Una e bracteis lateralibus. *f. 4.* Fasciculus, bracteis externis ablatis. *f. 5.* Fasciculus florum partialis. *f. 6.* Flos masculus vi expansus. *f. 7.* Discus cum rudimento ovarii. *f. 8.* Pistillum verticaliter sectum (*hæc omnia plus minus amplificata*). *f. 9.* Una e valvis fructus, semine ablato. *f. 10.* Semen, *magnitud. natur.* *Planchon.*





TAB. DCCXCVIII.

DICRANOLEPIS DISTICHAS, Planch.

GEN. CHAR. *Dicranolepis*, Planch.—*Flores* hermaphrod.

Perianth. hypocrateriforme, tubo gracili longo, limbo 5-partito, laciniis oblongis æstivatione imbricatis. *Squamæ* 10, petaliformes, fauci insertæ, laciniis perianthii oppositæ, bipartitæ, divisuris apice erosis. *Stamina* 10, fauci inserta, longiora 5 squamis opposita, breviora 5 alterna. *Filamenta* brevia, filiformia. *Antheræ* lineari-oblongæ, basifixæ, loculis connectivo dorsali intus adnatis, rima introrsa dehiscen-tibus. *Discus* cupuliformi-tubulosus ovarii stipitem inclu-dens, apice leviter 5-lobus. *Ovarium* brevi-stipitatum, hinc gibbosum, uniloculare, ovulo unico ex apice loculi pendulo. *Stylus* filiformis, haud exsertus, in *stigma* lineari-clavatum papillosum desinens. *Drupa* ? exsucca brevi-stipitata, mesocarpio e filamentis nitentibus contexto. Semen sus-pensum, globosum, anatropum, *integumento* membranaceo; *embryonis* recti *cotyledones* hemisphæricæ, carnosæ, facie plana sibi invicem applicitæ, *radicula* semi-exserta minu-tissima.

Frutex ? *Africæ occid. trop.*, ramulis *tenuibus virgatis* foliisque *distichis*, gemmis, ramulis novellis, petiolis, perianthiisque *extus pilis adpressis v. patentibus subsericeis v. hispidulis*. Folia *crebra, alterna, oblique subtrapezoideo-lanceolata, cus-pidata, integerrima, brevissime petiolata, rigide membranacea, nervis lateralibus tenuibus, sat crebris, glabra, nitida, supra (in sicco) late viridia, subtus viridi-flavescentia*. Stipulæ 0. Flores *axillares, solitarii, subsessiles, folio pollicari (v. sesquipollicari) non multo breviores*.

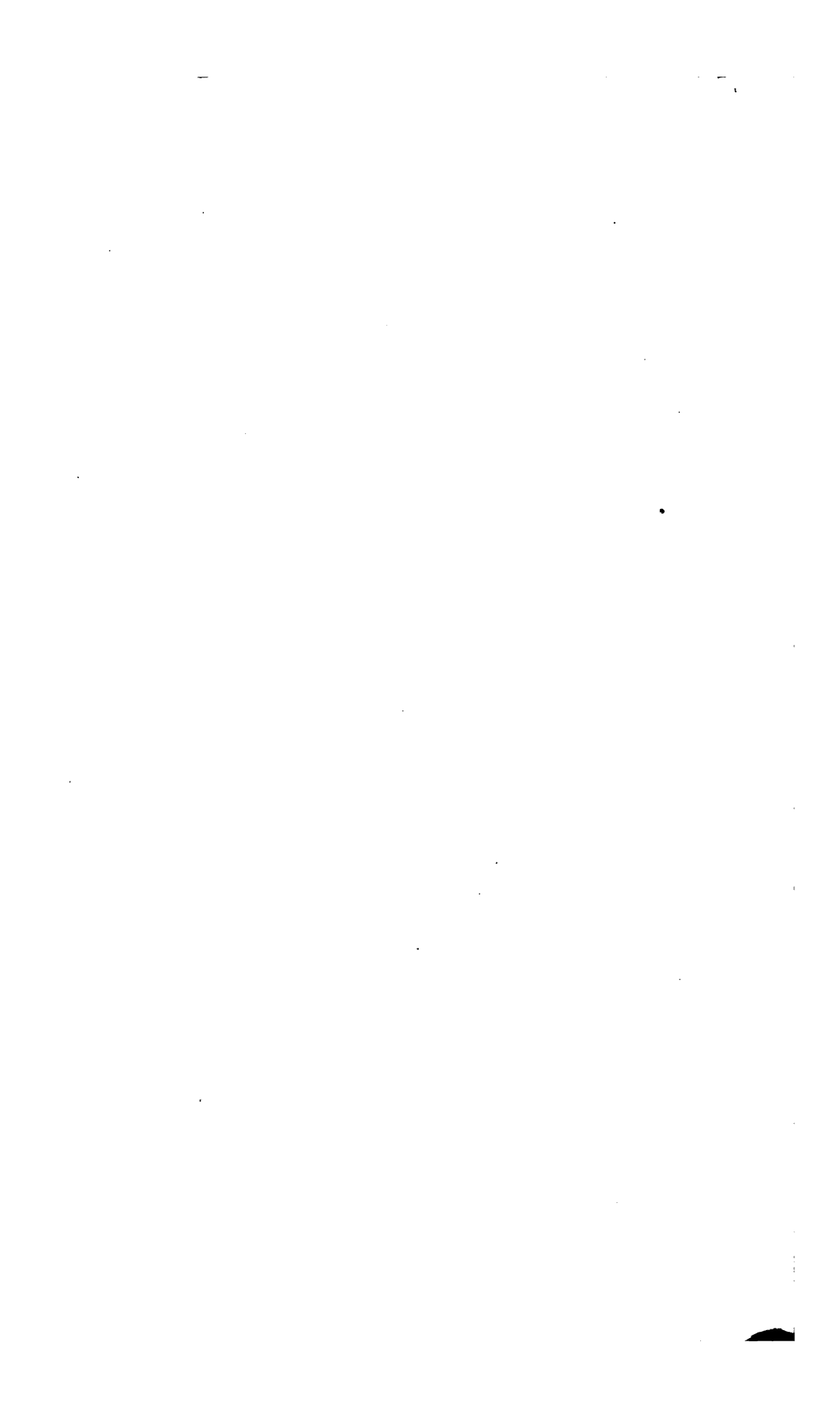
Dicranolepis disticha, Planch.

HAB. In Sierra Leone. Don in herb. Soc. Hort. Lond.

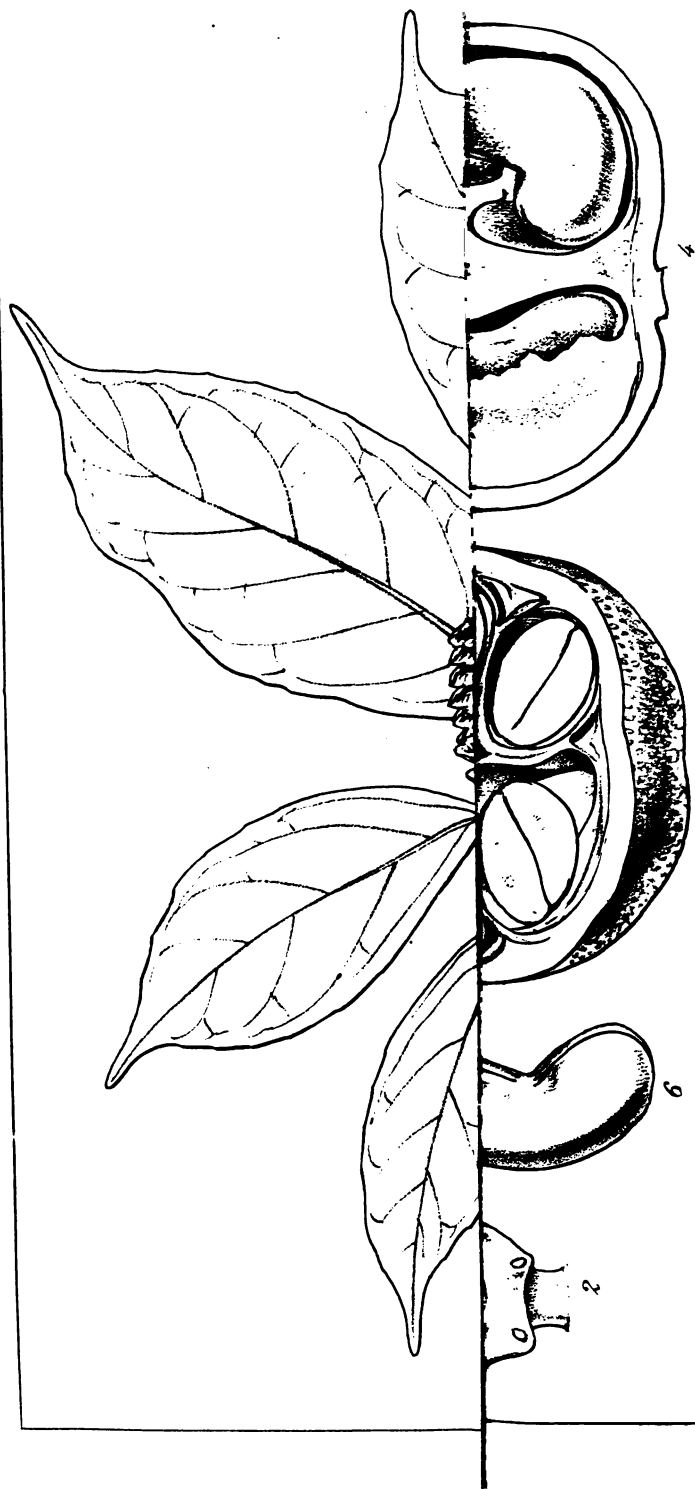
Genus ex characteribus datis distinctissimum. Fructus sub-globosus, inferne acutiusculus, mole seminis *Coryli Avel-lanæ*, apice in mammillam brevem styli decidui cicatrice notatam pilosulam abrupte attenuatus, cæterum glaberrimus, epidermide castanea lævi, mesocarpio e fibris tenuissimis, more cocci bombycini, contexto.

Fig. 1. Flos. f. 2. Stamen. f. 3. Pistillum tubo perianthii vaginatum. f. 4. Idem, sicut discus tubulosus, vertica-liter sectum. f. 5. Fructus, *magnit. natur.* f. 6. Semen. Planchon.





DCCCXIX. — DCCC.



Handley Thorne & Mollington, 1870, 1871

W. H. H. H.

TAB. DCCXCIX. DCCC.

NAPOLEONA VOGELII, *Hook. et Planch.*

Glaberrima, foliis lanceolato-ellipticis breviter et obtusiuscule cuspidatis basi acutis leviter repandis, glandulis 2 impressis supra basim folii margini laminæ admotis v. contiguis punctiformibus, floribus axillaribus subsessilibus, corolla flava intus medio rubra, coronæ externæ laciniis (70-75) linearibus liberis, internæ 40-fidæ laciniis æqualiter late linearibus integris, bacca depresso-globosa, seminibus intra loculos solitariis longe reniformibus vel geminis superpositis brevioribus.

HAB. In Africa trop. occid. Cape Palmas. *Vogel in herb. Hook.*

Species a *N. imperiali* et *N. Heudelotii* foliis minoribus, brevellipticis, nec oblongis, et colore florum distinctissima.

Folia 1½-3 poll. longa, 15-20 lin. lata, petiolis haud crassis 1-2 lin. longis. *Corolla* generis, obsolete 5-loba, lobulis flabel-latis, crispis, circiter 30. *Coronæ* exterioris laciniæ corolla plus quam duplo breviores, flavescentes, internæ flavescenti-albidæ laciniæ sat profundæ, uninerves, obtusiusculæ. *Antheræ* 10, lineari-oblongæ, 1-loculares. *Discus* urceolaris, crassus, margine leviter lobatus. *Ovarii* structuram internam in flore unico imperfecto rite observare non licuit. *Bacca* corticosa magnitudine et facie fructus *Punicæ Granatum*, cortice extus rubescente punctulis albis crebre consperso; septis pulposis in speciminibus nostris exsiccatis et semi-collapsis et cum integumento seminum conglutinatis. *Semina* majora a basi ad apicem loculi extensa.

The want of space prevents any discussion upon the affinities of this truly singular genus. I will state only its relation to *Gustavia* among *Lecythideæ*, and to *Luffa* or *Telfairia* among *Cucurbitaceæ*, as a striking proof of the affinity already admitted between these two natural Orders.

Fig. 1. Flower; *nat. size.* *f. 2.* Internal part of the flower cut and *magnified.* *f. 3.* Stigma, *magnified.* *f. 4.* Fruit, *nat. size.* *f. 5.* The same, vertically cut. *f. 6.* The same, transversely cut. *f. 7.* Embryo. *Planchon.*

